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M E S S A G E  
OF THE SUPREME PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY OF  
THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF  
KOREA ADDRESSED TO PARLIAMENTS  
OF ALL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD

Translated from the Korean text

Members of parliaments of all countries of the world!

The Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea addressed a letter to parliaments of all countries of the world in 1959 proceeding from the consistent desire to realize, at the earliest date, the peaceful unification of Korea which is suffering from protracted national division. It is nearly three years since then, but the U.S. troops still remain in South Korea, thereby creating an ever graver situation there as the days go by.

In this connection we are again addressing this message to parliaments of all countries.

Recently, the anti-U.S. struggle of the South Korean students, youth and popular masses has been intensified in protest against the inhumane atrocities perpetrated by the U.S. army against guiltless inhabitants.

This is the manifestation of the righteous national resentment of the entire South Korean people who can no longer tolerate the constant national contempt and subhuman treatment by the U.S. troops.

Since the first days of their landing in the territory of liberated South Korea, the U.S. army have enforced a harsh colonial rule and committed all sorts of outrages and atrocities—homicide and plunder, attacking and incendiarism, violence and insult—against the innocent people of South Korea.

The South Korean people cannot live in safety or sleep in peace even a moment today when the U.S. army is indulging in national contempt and violence against them.

Solely because of the U.S. army occupation of South Korea, the territorial division of Korea has continued for 17 long years.

South Korea has been completely reduced to a military strategic base and a colonial commodity market of the United States, with its national industry ruined and its rural economy devastated.

People are groaning in an unendurably hard life in today's South Korea where millions of the unemployed, millions of foodless peasants and scores of thousands of child beggars are wandering about the whole streets and villages.

Continued U.S. army occupation of South Korea aggravates tension in Korea.

The U.S. imperialists have gone so far as to introduce atomic weapons and guided missiles into South Korea in flagrant violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement, and are machinating to provoke another fratricidal war in Korea. All facts clearly show that the U.S. army must be withdrawn from South Korea at the earliest date, and that unless this question is solved neither the South Korean people can be extricated from the present miserable plight nor Korea be unified in a peaceful way and the root cause of war be removed from the Far East.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has long since demanded strongly the withdrawal of the U.S. army from South Korea.

As the only pretext to justify the prolonged stationing of the U.S. troops in South Korea, the U.S. authorities always clamour about that non-existent "communist threat" from the North. But no such "communist threat" has ever existed or exists. It is nothing but a deceptive artifice to cover up their manoeuvrings to turn South Korea into a permanent colony and military base of the United States, conquer the whole of Korea and, further, use it as a springboard for realizing the overall U.S. plan of aggression in Asia.

As it is known to the world, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea proceeding from the unanimous desire of the whole nation has consistently exerted all sincere efforts to realize Korea's peaceful unification.

It was none other than the U.S. imperialists lording it over South Korea that obstinately hampered the actualization of our fair, reasonable and peaceable proposals.

Today there is no reason, no ground whatsoever for the U.S. army to stay in South Korea.

The critical situation created in South Korea at present urgently demands the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. army.

In the light of such state of affairs, the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has now proposed once

again to the authorities of the South Korean regime that both North and South Korean sides sign an agreement on refraining from use of force against each other and that both sides reduce their respective armed forces to the minimum on condition that the U.S. army is withdrawn from South Korea.

We have also proposed that both North and South Korean authorities conduct negotiations to discuss the above and other urgent national questions.

As for the unification of Korea, we are, as heretofore, doing all we can to bring about its early solution. In view of the fact that the South Korean authorities have not yet understood our position on this question, it might be solved gradually as a better understanding is brought about between both sides. First of all, urgent national tasks should be solved. This is why we have initiated this proposal.

We are firmly convinced that our peaceable proposals will play an important role not only in solving the immediate task of our nation but in maintaining and consolidating peace in Korea and the Far East.

There are no foreign troops in North Korea.

The United States should desist from its ambition to conquer and colonize Korea by armed force and should withdraw its troops from South Korea without delay.

Members of parliaments of all countries of the world!

Peace-loving people of all countries!

For peace, all peoples should be equal.

We Korean people maintain that all foreign troops should withdraw from South Korea so that we can be fully ensured the national right to solve our question by ourselves.

We expect that, for the sake of peace in the Far East and the world, parliaments of all countries will give active support to the Korean people in their effort to realize their legitimate and pressing desire for compelling the U.S. troops to withdraw from South Korea.

Those parliaments whose governments have their troops in South Korea should consider the matter of bringing back their armed forces from South Korea, and see to it that their respective governments withdraw their troops from South Korea promptly.

It has become all the more clear that all sorts of inhuman barbarities and so many aggressive crimes committed by the U.S. troops while

remaining in South Korea under the U.N. flag have nothing in common with the lofty objectives of the United Nations Charter.

We consider that it is high time for the United Nations to repeal all its unlawful "resolutions" on Korea and take measures to withdraw from South Korea the U.S. army which are abusing the signboard of the United Nations.

Korea is the Korean people's. After the U.S. troops are withdrawn from South Korea, the Korean people will creditably settle their questions by themselves in a peaceful manner.

The Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea appeals to all members of parliaments, public and political figures and peace-loving people the world over to express active support to realization of this national aspiration of the Korean people.

**The Supreme People's Assembly of the  
Democratic People's Republic of Korea**

*Pyongyang, June 21, 1962*

M E S S A G E

OF THE SUPREME PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY  
OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC  
OF KOREA TO THE SUPREME COUNCIL  
FOR NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION  
OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA, THE  
PUBLIC AND POLITICAL FIGURES  
AND THE ENTIRE PEOPLE OF  
SOUTH KOREA

**Translated from the Korean text**

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Supreme Council for National Reconstruction of the Republic of Korea!

Political and public figures in South Korea!

Workers, peasants, youth and students, armymen, intellectuals, tradesmen, enterprisers and religious men!

Fellow-countrymen, brothers and sisters in South Korea!

The Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is sending this message to you, appealing to your national conscience, at this critical moment when the South Korean people have been driven to extreme of misfortunes and sufferings due to cruel tyranny and outrages of the U.S. imperialist aggressive army.

The frantic homicidal outrages and intolerable national contempt and insult by the U.S. imperialist aggressive army occupying South Korea are growing all the more rampant as the days go by.

Indignant at the unbroken chain of brutal outrages of the U.S. troops against our people, the South Korean youth, students and popular masses rose up resolutely at last in anti-U.S. demonstrations to wage a courageous struggle.

The struggle is an eruption of the national wrath of the entire people against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and a just, patriotic fight to defend the honour and rights of the nation.

From the first days of their occupation of South Korea, the American imperialist aggressors have not let a day pass without killing, wounding or violating our compatriots, without perpetrating violence and robbery against them.

This band of homicidal robbers make no scruple of committing every conceivable fiendish outrage, killing our people savagely by the same beastly method as they exterminated the American natives—raiding in groups our civilian villages in broad daylight and destroying and plundering the property and raping women.

How many of our compatriots, brothers and sisters have been killed



cold-bloodedly at the hands of the Yankees and subjected to national humiliation and maltreatment, and how many of our parents, wives and children have been robbed of their properties and insulted by the Yankees!

The U.S. imperialist aggressors drenched our beautiful land in the blood of the resentful Korean people, and our people harbour the deepest grudge against the Yankees.

Having turned South Korea into their colony and military base, the American imperialist aggressors completely dominate and control all the fields of politics, economy, military and culture in South Korea under the cloak of "philanthropy" and in the name of "aid", and are playing the host there arrogantly.

The U.S. imperialists have destroyed and plundered in South Korea all that is dear to us and trampled underfoot and wiped out all that is beautiful for us, and have converted South Korea into a veritable hell on earth.

The factories have closed their doors and collieries caved in, and the countryside has been devastated.

The unemployed are wandering about the streets in quest of a job, vagrant orphans begging from door to door in groups and millions of foodless peasants roaming about desolate mountains and fields to collect grass roots and tree bark.

Heart-rending tragedies of family suicide which are too painful to behold increase sharply day by day among the South Korean people who cannot keep body and soul together even by selling their blood and bodies, and the mass starvation, prevalent diseases and frequent natural calamities are driving all the people into the terror of death.

The fin-de-siecle, decadent Yankee way of life and steady corruption, degeneration and degradation of morals evoke profound resentment and lamentation of those with national conscience.

Thousands, nay, tens of thousands of our women are made the playthings of the Yankees and thousands of halfbreeds have been born in this land. How can we tolerate this unheard-of national shame?

Trace the whole course of our long history. When and where, in our country, in this land of ours, have our national pride and human dignity been trodden underfoot so utterly as in today's South Korea?

The traditional fine customs and noble ethics and morals—pride of our country known as the land of civilities in the East—are also

being trampled down so rudely in the thick of unprecedented social chaos and disorder.

The lofty character of our women who would rather die than lose chastity is likewise grossly defiled.

Where can you find a way to live and what really is left in South Korea—the land where everything is trampled underfoot, oppressed and rotten, that dark land full of the agonizing cries of the floundering people?

In South Korea, there is nothing but tanks, guns, weapons of mass destruction of the U.S. aggressors who are trying to annihilate our nation and scorch our territory, and the unbridled tyranny of the Yankees.

Only bankruptcy and penury, confusion and vice, maltreatment and non-right are the lot of South Korean people; cursed colonial slavery that demands of them patience, submission and non-resistance is only awaiting them.

How can persons with national conscience sit idle and only lament over the wretched sight of South Korea which is under the great menace of national ruin?

What is the use of wailing and talking of politics after the country is ruined?

The South Korean authorities and public and political figures!

Workers, peasants, youth and students, army men, intellectuals, tradesmen, enterprisers and religious men!

South Korean fellow-countrymen, brothers and sisters!

The threatening situation of today's South Korea demands all Koreans who are concerned about the destiny of the compatriots to tide over the difficulty without delay by their united strength, wisdom and talent. Who dares evade this supreme order of the nation?

The whole nation should unite its strength and rise up in a nationwide struggle to force the U.S. troops out of South Korea and abolish the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists, to achieve national liberation and enable the South Korean people to take their destiny in their own hands.

Historical experience of the past 17 years shows clearly that as long as the U.S. imperialist aggressors occupy this land the South Korean people cannot free themselves from colonial slavery and they will only suffer greater misfortunes.

It is the most urgent task confronting our nation at this juncture to

force the U.S. army to withdraw, and to deliver the South Korean people from misfortunes and hardships and unify the divided country.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has made consistent and sincere efforts, and will do its utmost, to accomplish the peaceful unification of the country, the cherished desire of the 30 million fellow-countrymen.

Unfortunately, however, our efforts for the peaceful unification of the country have not yet been duly understood by the South Korean authorities. Under such circumstances, if the South Korean authorities have no intention of consulting with us on the question of unification at present, then the question might be settled as soon as closer understanding is brought about between both sides. And we appeal that, first of all, the efforts of the whole nation should be combined to fight for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops, a prerequisite to the settlement of all questions.

We know in our history so many cases in which various groups stopped conflicts and joined hands with each other to defend the independence of the country when our country was invaded by foreigners.

We hold that all forces of the nation should join the united anti-U.S., national salvation front, irrespective of their creeds and views, past doings and religious belief.

Who will hesitate to march hand in hand with those who, until yesterday, committed grave crimes against the country and nation but today repent of their past and come out in the struggle against the foreign aggressors?

Some personages in South Korea consider that the conclusion of a "status of forces agreement" will put an end to the tyranny and outrages of the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

But, neither laws nor agreements can change the reactionary, barbarous nature of the U.S. aggressive army nor can they check its inhuman atrocities and national humiliation.

Therefore, the South Korean authorities should conclude not a "status of forces agreement" but an agreement on the withdrawal of the U.S. army from South Korea. One should not harbour any illusions about the U.S. aggressors but come out without hesitation in the struggle against the very occupation of South Korea by the U.S. army and for rooting out all the evil consequences.

The U.S. aggressors are foolish enough to try to justify their occupation of South Korea with the false pretext of "communist threat".

But this is nothing but a deceptive trick of the U.S. imperialists to cover up the heinous scheme to make South Korea their permanent colonial military base, use it as a springboard for a total aggressive war and drive the South Korean people to a criminal fratricidal war.

How is it possible that there exists any threat from North Korea that is exerting its utmost efforts for peaceful construction for a happy future of the people?

And how can the machines and silk fabrics pouring out of our factories and enterprises and rich crops of all kinds growing in our fertile fields be any "threat"?

We, who are making sustained efforts for the peaceful solution of the Korean question, have absolutely no intention of "invading the south" and will never use armed force unless the South Korean side attacks us first.

The Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea proposes to the South Korean authorities that North and South Korean government authorities conclude an agreement on not attacking the other side by armed force and that the numerical strength of the armies of North and South Korea be cut to 100,000 men or less respectively on condition that the U.S. army is completely withdrawn from South Korea.

We have long since proposed repeatedly that the North and South Korean government authorities assume the obligation not to resort to any armed force against the other side and reduce the North and South Korean armies to the minimum.

Some people in South Korea are still misled by the false propaganda of the U.S. imperialists that certain foreign troops remain in North Korea.

It is a fact well known to the world people that the Soviet Army withdrew from North Korea in 1948 and the Chinese People's Volunteers completely evacuated in 1958.

If there are still now those who do not believe that no foreign troops exist in North Korea, we hope such persons, whoever they may be, will come to the North and see with their own eyes.

We will provide every convenience for them to see any place freely.

Today the U.S. aggressive army has no reason, no pretext for remaining in South Korea, and it must withdraw from South Korea at once.

If U.S. army occupation of South Korea continues, the Yankees will continue to massacre, oppress and insult the South Korean people daily and hourly and their national calamities and misfortunes will only increase.

The present South Korean authorities should not deceive the popular masses but should immediately take all the necessary measures for making the U.S. troops withdraw and work out in a responsible manner a solution for the question of the withdrawal of the U.S. troops.

We propose to hold negotiations at Panmunjom, in Pyongyang or in Seoul to discuss questions of the North and South Korean authorities refraining from the use of armed forces against the other and of making the U.S. troops withdraw and reducing the armed forces of both sides so that the South Korean people's livelihood may be stabilized and closer understanding may be brought about between the two sides on the questions of the nation's future.

We insist that the internal affairs of our nation should be settled by the Koreans themselves through negotiations between the North and South Korean authorities without outside interference.

If we are negotiating with the Yankees at Panmunjom, why is it impossible for us of the same nation to hold negotiations in our own territory?

In the course of such contacts mutual understanding will be deepened. And when we make the U.S. troops withdraw and reduce the North and South Korean armed forces, the South Korean popular masses will be relieved of the heavy burden of military expenses, the North Korean people will also be benefited in their livelihood, peace will be maintained in the country, and a favorable precondition will be created for promoting the understanding of the question of unification.

Such proposals of ours proceed from the lofty aim of mobilizing the forces of the whole nation, without questioning one's past, for a nationwide struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. army, with a view to relieving the South Korean people from the worst misfortune and distress.

The South Korean authorities should not forget that they will never escape the full responsibility for it and commit indelible, grave crimes against the fatherland and nation if they do not accept these proposals of ours motivated by intense patriotic concern for the welfare of the country and let the U.S. aggressive troops continue to stay in South Korea under the pretext of "anti-communism" thus keeping our compatriots

fettered in the shackles of colonial slavery of the Yankee aggressors and continuously subjecting them to national contempt and maltreatment.

People of all walks of life in South Korea should never allow the brutal atrocities and arrogant tyranny of the U.S. aggressors and rise up in the nation-wide struggle of resistance against the most heinous Yankee aggressors who are outrageous, cruel, immoral and piratical by nature.

They should oppose the forcible conscription of the youth and students and frustrate munitions production and transport of war supplies. The entire South Korean people should fight against the construction of military installations and bases.

The officers and men of the "ROK Army" should resolutely reject every order of the American commanders and military advisors, win back the commanding power of the "ROK Army" from the Yankees, come over to the side of the people and struggle against the U.S. aggressors along with the popular masses.

Not a gulp of water, not a grain of rice should be given to the U.S. aggressors who have caused all the misfortunes and distresses of the South Korean people, who are the ringleader obstructing the peaceful unification of the country, who are the sworn enemy of our nation. A stubborn struggle must be waged to drive them out of our territory.

The entire South Korean people should also fight for the realization of the contacts, negotiation, economic and cultural intercourse and free travel between the North and the South.

South Korean authorities and public and political figures!

Workers, peasants, youth, students, soldiers, intellectuals, merchants, enterprisers and men of religion!

South Korean compatriots, brothers and sisters! If you value the future of the country and the nation, and if you do not want to hand down to our dear posterity the sorrow over national ruin, it is the solemn moment for you to rise up resolutely in the sacred struggle for relieving our compatriots from the unbearable national humiliation and oppression.

Those who still place their hope in foreign imperialists' "aid," if there are any, should come to their senses looking back upon the past and take a new path looking ahead into the future.

History shows that no country has ever achieved her independence with a foreign aggressive force on her territory, and there is no prece-

dent of the imperialists giving disinterested aid.

How can one talk about self-dependence when the U.S. imperialists remain in South Korea, and how can one talk about independence when the country is deprived of sovereign power?

Why should one kneel down before the aggressors and go about begging shamefully?

We are a sagacious nation with a long history of 5,000 years, a nation that created a brilliant culture long before the United States appeared on this globe.

In our hearts pulsate the lofty patriotism of our forefathers who safeguarded the independence and honour of the fatherland, repulsing foreign invaders.

How can we tolerate our proud land where our ancestors lie buried being trampled underfoot by the blood-stained iron heels of the Yankees, the descendents of pirates.

How can our compatriots, who inherit sagacity, bravery and dauntlessness and a national spirit burning with patriotism put up any longer with the fate of colonial slaves of the U.S. aggressors? Much less could they do so today when the rock-firm foundation for building a wealthy, mighty nation has been laid in the northern part of the country.

We, people in the North, sparing even a penny and tightening the belts under very difficult conditions, have constructed on debris thousands of factories and enterprises equipped on up-to-date lines and laid a firm foundation for a self-supporting national economy.

Now we produce on our own everything we need and possess a solid wherewithal for building by ourselves any large-scale plant, and manufacture any complicated machine however difficult it may be to make.

We regard this mighty material force created in the northern part as the wealth of the whole nation which will benefit the entire nation generation after generation.

We did not build all these merely in order that the people of the North could eat well and live well.

Whenever we construct a factory, we work on it day and night, regarding it a lofty national duty that we should fulfil for the future prosperity of the whole nation.

We sincerely hope that this national wealth accumulated here will be turned to account for revitalizing the national economy of South Korea destroyed by U.S. imperialism and stabilizing the deteriorated livelihood of the South Korean people.

Why should foreign monopoly capital be brought in instead of using such fine foundation and abundant wherewithal in the nation for constructing a self-supporting national economy?

It is simply unthinkable to build a self-supporting economy, leaving the economic arteries in the grip of foreign aggressors.

If only we pool the forces of the whole nation in North and South Korea we can rehabilitate the ruined South Korean economy, realize the country's peaceful unification and build a rich and powerful, independent state solely by our nation.

Today we live in an epoch when the imperialist colonial system is disintegrating, a great epoch when all nations are winning liberation and independence.

All areas under the yoke of imperialism are enveloped in powerful flames of the anti-imperialist, national liberation struggle. Joining in this powerful struggle are broad sections of people including the nationalists in Asia, religious men in Africa and tradesmen and enterprisers in Latin America.

Such is the trend of the world today, and why should only the southern half of our country remain a colony of the U.S. imperialists?

The whole of South Korea should be swept with the flames of the struggle demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. troops, making it impossible for the U.S. imperialists to stay any longer in the raging flames.

If the whole nation rises up in close unity, no enemy can obstruct the vigorous onward march of the Korean people.

Let us unite our strength for the withdrawal of the U.S. army, enemy number one of our nation, in order not to leave a stigma of disgrace in the history of our fatherland!

The Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea expresses the hope that the Supreme Council for National Reconstruction of the Republic of Korea and the South Korean public and



political figures will make a deep study of our proposals and approach them affirmatively, and believes firmly that the South Korean people of all strata will fully support our proposals.

**The Supreme People's Assembly of the  
Democratic People's Republic of Korea**

*Pyongyang*  
*June 21, 1962*

ON WAGING A NATION-WIDE  
STRUGGLE FOR THE WITHDRAWAL OF  
THE U.S. ARMY FROM SOUTH KOREA

REPORT MADE BY COMRADE CHOI YONG KUN,  
PRESIDENT OF THE PRESIDUM OF THE  
SUPREME PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY OF THE  
DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA,  
AT 11TH SESSION OF THE 2ND SUPREME  
PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY OF THE  
D.P.R.K.

*(June 20, 1962)*

July 3, 1962


Dear Sir,

The Eleventh Session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (June 20-21, 1962) considered the question of waging a nation-wide struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. army from South Korea and adopted messages to the Supreme Council for National Reconstruction of the Republic of Korea, the public and political figures and the people of South Korea as well as to parliaments of all countries of the world.

I am sending you and, through you, to your organization the messages and the report made at the session.

I am deeply confident that you and your organization will give active support and encouragement to the entire Korean people in the anti-U.S., national salvation struggle to force the U.S. troops to withdraw from South Korea.

Very sincerely yours,

Shin Ko Song (   
Vice-Chairman  
Korean National Peace Committee

**Translated from the Korean text**

### Deputies!

An anti-American struggle of the youth and students protesting against and denouncing the brutal outrages committed frequently by U.S. soldiers is recently being waged in South Korea and the anti-American sentiments of the South Korean people are mounting still further.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors who are committing murder and outrages wantonly in South Korea, perpetrated again on May 29 a cruel "lynch" of a Korean in Pajoo and have been committing murder and outrages ceaselessly since then.

The brutalities of the U.S. army which are reported every day in an unbroken chain are evoking the indignation of the entire Korean people.

Wrathful at the humiliating barbarities of the U.S. army against Koreans, South Korean youth and students—the students of the Koryu University, Seoul University and Taegu University—held protest rallies and adopted declarations and resolutions denouncing the barbarous acts of the U.S. army and waged demonstrations.

And the broad public circles and publications of South Korea condemned the homicidal outrages of the U.S. army and supported the struggle of the youth and students.

This anti-American struggle of the South Korean youth, students and people is an explosion of the national indignation at the intolerable insult and maltreatment by the aggressors and a patriotic struggle against the U.S. imperialists.

The U.S. imperialists, thrown into discomfiture by the surging anti-American struggle of the South Korean people, are now brewing cunning plots to cover up their crimes and mitigate the indignation of the masses.

The authorities of the U.S. army stationed in South Korea have gone so far as to brazenly claim, like a thief calling others thief, that the Ko-

rean victim was "thief" and the outrage of the U.S. army was exaggerated by and large.

These vicious remarks of the U.S. army which is illegally occupying other's land, killing peaceable inhabitants at random and, after committing outrages against them, praises the criminals—the American soldiers—as "men who did a good thing" and brands the innocent Korean victim as "thief," expose the real nature of the U.S. imperialists in all its nakedness and evoke the indignation of the whole nation as a manifestation of intolerable contempt and insult to the Korean people.

The wave of the mass struggle denouncing the crimes of the U.S. army and supporting the anti-American struggle of the South Korean youth and students and people is today spreading throughout the whole country and far abroad.

Not only the youth, students, workers, peasants and all other segments of the people in the northern part of our Republic but also the Korean youth and students and citizens in Japan have come out in support of the struggle of the South Korean youth and students. They are denouncing the barbarities of the U.S. army and demanding strongly the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressive army from South Korea.

The outrages committed by American troops such as in the Pajoo case did not begin yesterday nor today. From the first day of their occupation of South Korea, the U.S. imperialists have pursued an aggressive policy of binding South Korea to their colonial yoke and enslaving the South Korean people.

Thus the U.S. army, an aggressive tool of the greedy U.S. monopolies and watch-dog of their money bags, lorded it over South Korea as a tyrant from the day it made its way into South Korea, and it suppressed and killed, maltreated and despised the South Korean people by the same method with which its ancestors hunted down the American natives to conquer the American continent. The whole period of the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. army is run through with suppression, bloodshed, destruction and pillage. By the prewar year of 1949 more than 250,000 patriotic people had been killed, in South Korea at the instigation of the U.S. army for having demanded freedom and independence, democratic rights and better livelihood, and in Cheju island over 70,000 people, or one quarter of the islanders, were massacred between 1948 and 1950, drenching in blood the island in the Southern Sea.

Particularly, the criminal barbarities committed by the U.S. imperialist aggressive army during the Korean war were the most cruel in history.

They indiscriminately destroyed and burned down schools, hospitals and dwellings, to say nothing of factories and enterprises, killed peaceable inhabitants by mobilizing even chemical weapons and germ weapons and committed sanguinary atrocities everywhere they went. Everywhere the American ogres shot Koreans en masse or burned them alive after locking them up in warehouses and spraying gasoline on them, irrespective of women or the aged.

Even U.P. reported on September 15, 1951, as many as one million inhabitants had been killed in South Korea as of that date by the U.S. imperialists and their underlings.

The U.S. imperialist aggressive troops massacred hundreds of thousands of people in the northern part of our Republic in a little more than one month of their temporary occupation.

In Whanghai Province alone they destroyed over 100,000 inhabitants, of whom more than 35,000 were of Sinchun county—one-third of the local inhabitants. All these barbarities hardly imaginable by human reason were directly organised and executed by the U.S. command under a plan of the U.S. rulers to annihilate the Korean nation. At the time of the Korean war the U.S. Eighth Army Command, in an order, told its soldiers that they should kill without hesitation even children and the aged and by doing so they would be discharging their duty as "soldiers of the U.N. Forces," and the command of the U.S. Fifth Air Force ordered its airmen to strafe the crowds of Koreans, whether they were wearing military uniform or civilian clothes.

These facts are proof of the aggressive and bestial nature of the U.S. army as already exposed to the whole world.

The U.S. imperialist aggressive army, an organised group of murderers, has been committing after the war fiendish acts of all descriptions in South Korea and turning towns and villages into dark, sanguinary places. They kill Koreans just for the fun of it, use them for target practice and as objects of bayonet charge practice.

On October 22, 1955, in Kansang ri, Joongdong myun, Sangjoc county, North Kyungsang Province, an airplane belonging to the U.S. air force dropped bombs on peasants and killed them sowing barley in

a field, making them a target of air-raid practice, and on December 28, 1956, a U.S. soldier aboard a train dragged a Korean worker into the train at the Jochiwon railway station, North Choongchung Province. shot him and throw him from the running train.

On July 6, 1957, an American soldier who was standing guard on an oil pipe line in the vicinity of Soongi dong, Inchun, shot a three year old child on the charge of "gasoline theft", and on May 15, 1960, in Baik-rvun ri, Koonnai myun, Jangdan county, Kyonggi Province, a soldier of the U.S. Ninth Cavalry Regiment demanded a villager to show him his identification card and pistolled him in the face, killing him instantaneously.

The above mentioned is but a few instances of the countless facts that filtered out despite the strict press censorship.

Driven by animal instinct, the Yankee soldiers shot Korean peasants collecting firewood in mountains as "pheasants" and playing children as "ducks". They lock up women, bayonet them and set military dogs on them.

The outrages of the U.S. imperialist aggressive army which challenge humanity and trample underfoot the conscience and civilization of mankind surpass the bestiality of the Hitler army, the heinous butchers of the people.

No Korean can repress surging indignation at this tragic fact that our compatriots are being cruelly murdered almost everyday by the hordes of foreign enemy in our own country, in our own land.

How can our people, with their ardent compatriotic love and unbending national stamina and always daring for justice and the honour of the nation, tolerate their parents and brothers being made a prey of the hunting of the Yankee soldiers? Our people can never allow the outrages of the aggressors.

The U.S. imperialist aggressive army is not only murdering any Koreans who come their way, but also is insulting women and perpetrating all sorts of outrages against them.

During the war, U.S. soldiers dragged out a large number of women at the point of the bayonet in Keumchun, forced them into a railway tunnel after raping them and blew it up. Such outrages are committed almost every day in today's South Korea.

On August 24, 1954, in Moonrai dong, Yungdeungpo district, Seoul, 20 soldiers of the U.S. 19th Supply Unit assaulted a passing Korean



woman, beat her and violated her in turn. On June 9, 1958, in west Taejon, South Choongchung Province, a U.S. corporal belonging to the Taejon detachment of "the U.S. military advisory group in South Korea" violated an old woman, strangled her to death and ran away after setting fire even to nearby houses.

These depraved scoundrels who completely have discarded human ethics are thus violating even little girls and old women everywhere and, still not satisfied, are perpetrating all sorts of outrages against them.

On November 4, 1954, American soldiers stationed in Shinheung dong, Inchon, kidnapped a Korean woman, beat her cruelly and after stripping her naked, painted her whole body and dragged her along by a rope around her neck. Such humiliating facts are countless in South Korea.

Women of our country who from olden times were proud of their lofty virtues and pure chastity as women of the country of civilities in the East are now humiliated and violated as playthings of the American soldiers in South Korea.

Today such a shameful state of affairs has been created in South Korea as half-bloods alone exceed 5,200. Besides, in all the areas where the U.S. troops are stationed a number of Korean women, driven by hard living, coercion of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the fetters of gold, are languishing in distress, far removed from human life, under such disgraceful name as "comfort girls for GI's".

The U.S. imperialist aggressive army in South Korea are not only murderers and depraved scoundrels but also are a band of brigands perpetrating all sorts of bestial outrages.

They are committing such diabolic acts as raiding dwellings and shops of Koreans, and plundering them of their properties, detaining guiltless people and committing outrages against them, setting fire to private houses and forcibly evicting the inhabitants.

In South Korea the areas where the U.S. troops are stationed have turned into horror-stricken areas where inhabitants cannot live in peace for a moment owing to their countless murder, robbery, arson and violence.

What do all these facts bespeak? This bespeaks that the ideas of racism of looking down upon the Korean people as an "inferior nation" and considering that the Americans should dominate the world as well

as the vicious ideas of misanthropy form a systematic view in the ranks of the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops and that they are obsessed with cruelty and brutality, depravity and self-indulgence.

"New York Times Magazine" wrote in an article entitled "What is a soldier": "The state pays you 30,000 dollars. You must repay this. And you can repay this by killing the people assigned to you." And, dwelling on the education of young soldiers, notorious American general Clark said on August 5, 1950: "We will train these soldiers into formidable soldiers who can kill people courageously." All these facts show that the U.S. imperialists are systematically instilling into their officers and men the ideas of racism and misanthropy.

Moreover, the U.S. imperialists encourage slaughter, violence and plunder against the Korean people as an incentive for "boosting" the "morale" of their mercenaries.

The whole world remembers that in September 1950, the then U.N. commander MacArthur said in an order: take Seoul. The city will be yours for three days as well as girls and women...

Thus the U.S. imperialist troops which crept into South Korea are killing and violating Korean people to seek their animalish "pleasure", encouraged by their superiors.

It is the real nature and policy of the U.S. imperialists to despise other nations, invade others' countries, and plunder, massacre and insult the peoples there.

And this reflects the reactionary nature, political and moral corruption and degeneration of moribund U.S. imperialism.

Deputies!

The U.S. imperialists describe as an army of "friendship" the U.S. army which is perpetrating murder and outrages in South Korea and claim that it is stationed there for the sake of "independence" and "freedom" of the Korean people.

Then what kind of "independence" and "freedom" are there in South Korea today?

Owing to the occupation by U.S. imperialism, the South Korean people have had their sovereignty wiped out, are placed in the lot of colonial slaves and are even deprived of elementary democratic rights.

The patriotic struggle of the South Korean people for freedom and independence is ruthlessly suppressed, democratic political parties and social organisations have been disbanded and a huge number of press

organs have been closed down by the U.S. imperialists.

The U.S. imperialists are trying their hardest to make it appear that South Korea has "sovereignty." With no amount of machinations, however, can the U.S. imperialists cover up the fact that they hold all powers and virtually lord it over South Korea.

How can one speak of "sovereignty" when the U.S. imperialists exercise full control over political, economic and military fields and what sort of "independence" can there be when the U.S. imperialist aggressive army has the final say in everything? The so-called "Republic of Korea" exists in name only and South Korea is nothing but a colony of U.S. imperialism.

It was not without reason that even the American journal "Monthly Review" wrote that a puppet manipulator is pulling the wires in such countries as South Korea dominated by other countries.

The U.S. imperialists are maliciously hampering the peaceful unification of the fatherland, the urgent national demand of the Korean people, severing all intercourses between the North and South and are trying to wreck the unity of the patriotic forces of the South Korean people.

In an attempt to divide and rule Korea, let Koreans fight Koreans and conquer the whole of Korea, they are running wild in war preparations while expanding the South Korean army and introducing various kinds of lethal weapons.

Regarding the South Korean army a "financial bargain" requiring less cost than the U.S. army, they are forcibly drafting the South Korean youth and middle-aged and making them bullet-shields of the U.S. army.

For all the claim of the U.S. imperialists that they are helping South Korea at great expense, the South Korean economy is going to rack and ruin and the people's destitution is going from bad to worse owing to their enslavement and militarisation policies.

The U.S. monopoly capitalists seized the complete control of the South Korean economy through "aid", reduced it to their military appendage and are squeezing a large amount of colonial superprofits from the South Korean people.

On the principle of "letting a country receiving one dollar of aid disburse five dollars of military expenses," the U.S. imperialists have seized not only production, circulation and distribution but also the funds, raw materials and other materials of the factories and enterprises

in South Korea by holding out "aid" as a bait, and they are using all the material and financial potentialities for covering the swelling military expenditure.

By forcibly selling their surplus goods at higher prices than the world market prices, they are not only exploiting the South Korean people but also monopolising the South Korean market, strangulating the national industry and carrying away the South Korean wealth.

Furthermore, they are imposing a heavy burden upon the South Korean people by steadily raising the dollar exchange rate and increasing taxes and all kinds of government-run facility fees in South Korea.

Due to such an aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists, today the South Korean industry is in a state of total bankruptcy.

Production is declining, bankrupt enterprises are sharply increasing and the number of factories in operation is only 10 to 20 per cent of the total.

The major industrial areas lie in dead silence with the factories closing down one after another and shops are deserted with their business at a standstill.

The rural economy, too, is falling into decline owing to the reactionary agricultural policy of the U.S. imperialists and the forcible sale of the surplus agricultural produce from the United States.

The acreage of arable land is shrinking steadily, farmland ruined and one day's rain causes flood and two rainless days bring drought damages owing to the utter indifference toward afforestation and water conservancy and irrigation work.

Even according to the South Korean press reports, a vast stretch of farmland has been buried under silt and turned into bar and such a light drought of this spring makes it inevitable to sow millet, soya bean, kijang (a kind of millet) and so on in 23 per cent of the total rice fields.

Agricultural production has dropped to two thirds of that under the Japanese imperialist rule, the peasant living has deteriorated beyond description and more and more peasants are abandoning their farms.

Military spending is increasing steadily while industry and agriculture are declining, and taxes and prices of commodities are on a steady rise.

In the postwar 8 years alone the tax burden of the population in South Korea swelled 10 times and this year the taxes have again jumped sharply.

A "currency reform" was enforced in South Korea recently and, owing to this, the economic confusion has further aggravated and the already dull economic activities are being further paralysed.

Even according to official data, there are three million unemployed in South Korea in addition to the potential jobless in the countryside which works out at four million.

The foodless peasant households which number one million every year are expected to reach 1,300,000 in this lean spring season and people estimated at approximately ten million are reported to have run out of food.

Daily increasing is the number of peasants who, left without any means of livelihood, quit their farms and leave their native places, men carrying their household goods on their backs and women on their heads, as they say, and of those who commit suicide, unable to endure the hardships of living any more.

More than 200,000 waifs go begging from door to door and no measures for public health are taken against all kinds of prevalent diseases.

The South Korean people find it hard to keep body and soul together, left without a means of daily living, and the future is even more gloomy.

Why in South Korea are factories closed down and millions of unemployed and child beggars wandering about the streets and people shivering in hunger and cold?

Why has South Korea which was once proud of its rich, fertile land been turned into a sterile land, and why are so many people living in rags and hunger?

This is the outcome of the U.S. imperialists' "aid" and the outcome of their predatory policy.

The U.S. imperialists are actually bleeding the Korean people while outwardly pretending to show "benevolence" through the "aid".

Even a South Korean publication condemned the U.S. aid as "aid pursuing profits mainly for the United States at the cost of the enormous blood and properties of the South Korean people and destruction," and lamented that the miserable life of the junior officers, soldiers, workers and peasants of South Korea, too pitiable to see without tears, is a product of the U.S. "aid".

What people call "a land of death", "a land of darkness"—this is the

tragic reality of South Korea where the twenty million compatriots are living under the occupation of U.S. imperialism.

In South Korea, owing to the reactionary cultural policy of the U.S. imperialists, national culture has been obliterated and the corrupt, decadent American way of life is spoiling the beautiful manners and customs handed down from our ancestors.

In order to benumb the national and class consciousness of the Korean people the U.S. imperialists are preaching subservience and endurance, spreading the reactionary ideas of all hues such as the America-worshipping, anti-communist idea and national nihilism.

In South Korea our brilliant cultural heritages are desecrated and trampled underfoot by the U.S. imperialists, the barbarians of the present age, who have stolen large numbers of our cultural relics showing our resplendent culture and arts and the outstanding talents of our people.

Human ethics and morals have fallen to the ground and decadent trend holds sway, inevitably giving rise to lamentations among the men of conscience.

Schools are being closed down one after the other and numbers of youth and students are being driven out of schools on account of their inability to pay miscellaneous school impositions.

One may ask what is left in South Korea and what has been brought to the South Korean people in the past 17 years of the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists? Voices putting up this question, deploring the reality, are ringing higher in South Korea today.

"How is it that nothing but starvation is left to us, and how has this reality come in which only a primitive livelihood exposed to natural elements is left to us in the rural and fishing villages as well as in the cities?" a South Korean paper deplored.

Indeed, the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism has brought only bankruptcy and impoverishment, confusion and vice to South Korea, only maltreatment and non-rights, poverty and famine to the South Korean people.

Deputies!

The stationing of the U.S. aggressive army in South Korea is the root cause of the politico-economic catastrophe of South Korea and of all the misfortunes and tribulations of the South Korean people and the

basic obstacle lying in the way of the unification and independence of our country.

The U.S. imperialists have turned South Korea into their complete colony and military base, destroyed the South Korean economy root and all and plunged the South Korean people into a virtual hell of starvation and poverty, bloodshed and suppression.

The U.S. aggressors are incessantly endangering peace in Korea and hampering in every way the peaceful unification of our fatherland.

U.S. imperialism is the principal target of the struggle of the South Korean people and the inveterate enemy of the entire Korean people.

So long as the U.S. army occupies South Korea, there can be no durable peace in Korea nor can the peaceful unification of our fatherland be realised.

As long as the U.S. imperialist army is stationed in South Korea and its aggressive policy is kept up, neither the development of the national economy nor the improvement of the people's living can be expected in South Korea nor can the South Korean people be freed from their wretched and humiliating lot of today.

This has been clearly borne out by the history of the 17 year U.S. imperialist rule over South Korea. Today the South Korean authorities talk much about the "building of a self-dependent national economy", the "solution of the problem of people's living" and the "exaltation of national spirit".

But, how can one expect any "building of a self-supporting economy" or "solution of the problem of people's living" without abolishing the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists who have totally destroyed the South Korean economy, completely subjugated it to their colonial plunder and military aggressive purposes and have thrown the South Korean people into starvation and poverty? How can one talk about any "exaltation of national spirit" without driving out the U.S. aggressive troops which despise and trample underfoot all that is national in our country and massacre, pillage and insult Koreans at random? This is impossible under the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists.

For really rehabilitating the national economy, developing national culture and solving the urgent question of the people's living in South Korea, the U.S. aggressive troops must be driven out of South Korea and

the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists over South Korea must be abolished, first of all.

Some people in South Korea, demanding the conclusion of a so-called "status of forces agreement" between the United States and South Korea, consider that the atrocities of the U.S. army can be brought to a halt in South Korea once such an "agreement" is concluded.

This is a grave misconception.

The U.S. imperialists have no intention to conclude even a "status of forces agreement" with the South Korean authorities, to begin with, and even if such an "agreement" were signed, it would be practically of no effect.

The U.S. imperialists twaddle that the legal standard of South Korea is lower than that of the United States and that the American soldiers cannot be handed over to the Koreans for trial. What would be the merit of signing an "agreement" with the U.S. imperialists who treat the Koreans not as men, looking down upon our nation as an "inferior nation"?

The U.S. army is an aggressive army armed to the teeth, a most reactionary army imbued with the idea of racial discrimination and misanthropy and a bestial army in human skin perpetrating all kinds of evil acts. The entire Korean people, the South Korean people in particular, are aware to the marrow of their bones of this true colour of the U.S. army through their experience. Even if any agreement is signed, the aggressive, reactionary and barbarous U.S. army cannot become a peace-loving and humanitarian army.

No laws or agreements can check the inhuman atrocities of the U.S. army in South Korea.

This has been proved by the U.S. army's history of aggression and shown by the realities of all countries of the world where U.S. troops are stationed today. In all countries where the U.S. army set foot, whether a "status of forces agreement" has been signed or not, national independence and sovereignty are encroached upon, bloodshed, chaos, corruption and degeneration prevail and the people groan under the tyranny of the aggressors.

For putting an end to the aggressive acts and all kinds of barbarities by the U.S. army in South Korea, it must be driven out completely of our territory. Only by driving out the U.S. army can the South Korean people extricate themselves from the colonial plunder and subjugation and from national oppression, maltreatment and humiliation.



Today the U.S. imperialists are leaving no stone unturned to placate the anti-U.S. sentiments of the South Korean people which have reached the extremity, weaken the daily mounting anti-U.S. struggle of the popular masses and perpetuate the stationing of the U.S. army in South Korea.

They claim that the U.S. army must stay on in South Korea to "protect" it from the so-called "communist menace" and the "threat of invading the south". But with such lie the U.S. imperialists cannot deceive the Korean people and the world public opinion.

The Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have consistently struggled and are struggling for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

Our party and the Government of the Republic have always demanded the peaceful unification of our country and tirelessly striven for its realisation.

We have proposed to the South Korean authorities on a number of occasions to conduct economic and cultural intercourse between North and South Korea, ensure correspondence and free travel between the peoples in North and South Korea and hold negotiations between the North and South with a view to promoting the country's peaceful unification.

We have also proposed time and again to reduce the numerical strength of the armed forces of North and South Korea to the minimum and conclude an agreement between the North and South on not resorting to armed force against the other side, and are making all efforts to ease tension in Korea.

We have absolutely no intention to "invade the south" nor can there be such a thing. We do not want to solve the Korean question by armed force. Our side will never use armed force, unless the South Korean side launches an armed invasion on the northern part of the Republic.

Today we, in the name of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, once again propose to the South Korean authorities to conclude an agreement between the North and South on not resorting to armed force against the other side and to cut the numerical strength of the armed forces of North and South Korea to 100,000 men or less respectively on condition of the withdrawal of the U.S. army from South Korea.

Why cannot we Korean people settle peacefully the domestic affairs

of our nation by ourselves through negotiation? There may be difference of ideology and political views between us but this cannot be an obstacle to the peaceful solution of the question of country's unification, much less the cause of fratricidal war. If we of one and the same nation remain split into the north and south and hostile to each other and fight against each other, it will benefit only the U.S. imperialists.

The "communist menace" and the like are nothing but a deceptive signboard invented by the U.S. imperialists for camouflaging the stationing of their army in South Korea and their aggressive design against the whole of Korea. The source of the intensification of tension and the provocation of a new war in Korea lies not in communism but in the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist army. It is none other than the U.S. imperialists themselves who, under the pretext of curbing "communist aggression", split our nation pitting the people against each other, further intensify tension in Korea and scheme to drive the South Korean people into a fratricidal war. The South Korean people must thoroughly expose and smash such vicious schemes of the U.S. aggressors.

As is known to the whole world, no foreign forces are stationed in the northern part of our Republic today.

It is now already 14 years since the Soviet army withdrew completely from the territory of North Korea after fulfilling its mission of liberation. The Chinese People's Volunteers who helped the Korean people with their very blood completely withdrew from the northern part already in October 1958.

This notwithstanding, some people in South Korea are spreading preposterous rumours that foreign troops are stationed in North Korea also and North Korea is preparing a war. This, to all intents and purposes, helps the U.S. imperialists who, occupying a half of our country, are committing all sorts of outrages and plotting to unleash a new war in Korea.

If there are people who still do not believe that there are no foreign troops in the northern part of the Republic, they had better come to the northern part and see for themselves. We will ensure all necessary facilities and conditions to the persons in authority, political and social figures and any other personages of South Korea in coming to the northern part and in freely travelling all places.

No one will see any foreign troops in the northern part. Because

there are no foreign troops in the northern part. The people of the northern part are devoted to peaceful construction and are striving to lay a firm foundation of the national economy for ensuring the prosperity and development of the country and a happy life of the thirty million Korean compatriots.

The U.S. army is stationed in South Korea not to "protect" South Korea from any "aggression" but, on the contrary, in pursuit of the aggressive aims of the U.S. imperialists themselves. The true motive of the continued occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists lies in turning South Korea into a permanent colony of the United States and, furthermore, invading the whole of Korea and enslaving the Korean people. At the same time, they are plotting to use South Korea as a spring-board for the realization of the overall aggressive plan of the United States against Asia by turning it into their military base. The U.S. imperialists are inventing all sorts of lies to cover up this very aggressive policy of theirs.

There can be no ground or pretext whatsoever for the U.S. army to stay in South Korea. The U.S. aggressive army must pull out of South Korea at once, taking with it all its lethal weapons.

The longer the U.S. army occupies South Korea, the more serious the political and economic catastrophe of South Korea will become, the greater misfortunes and sufferings the people will undergo and the peaceful unification of our country will be delayed all the more.

The longer the U.S. robbers hang on the southern part, the more of our compatriots will shed blood and the more of our sisters will be humiliated and downtrodden.

We can never tolerate the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. brigandish army and never condone their plunder and murderous atrocities.

The South Korean people must come out as one in the anti-American, national salvation struggle against the aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists toward South Korea and for driving out the U.S. army from the territory of our country. The youth must oppose the pressganging, the workers must organise slow-downs and strikes and frustrate the production of war supplies and war material transport and the entire South Korean people must fight against the building of military establishments and military bases. The "ROK Army" officers and men of South Korea should resolutely reject all the orders of the U.S. army commanders and

military advisers and wrest the power of command of the "ROK Army" from them. The officers and men of the "ROK Army" must decisively shatter the vicious scheme of the U.S. aggressors to drive the "ROK Army" out to a fratricidal war and must side with the people and fight, together with the people, against the foreign enemy. The entire South Korean people must rise up and denounce and check the atrocities of the U.S. army and make the aggressors tremble with fear in face of the resistance of the indignant people and not run roughshod. They must refuse any cooperation with the U.S. aggressive army and give it not a grain of rice or a drop of water. In this way, they must give no place to the aggressors to set foot in the territory of our country and force them out of South Korea completely.

It is the prime task confronting the whole nation to drive the U.S. army out of South Korea.

The South Korean authorities must take all measures for the withdrawal of the U.S. army from South Korea and must responsibly solve this problem. Anyone with the slightest trace of national conscience will not tolerate the stationing of the U.S. army in South Korea and will be duty bound to rise up in the struggle for its withdrawal from South Korea. It is a grave crime against the whole nation to keep the U.S. army in South Korea, deceiving the people.

We propose to the South Korean authorities, political and public figures and personages of all strata to negotiate with us on the measures for a joint struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. army from South Korea and for the salvation of the nation. The representatives of North and South Korea should sit together in Panmunjom, Pyongyang or in Seoul, and discuss the question of making the U.S. army withdraw and the North and South not resorting to armed force against the other side, the question of reducing the numerical strength of the armed forces of the North and South and the question of improving and enhancing the living of the South Korean people in a slough of misery and jointly examine the problems for the future of the nation.

There is no ground whatsoever for the Korean people not to sit at one place and not to discuss the internal affairs of our nation.

We hold talks even with the Yankee imperialists in Panmunjom. Then why cannot the Korean people sit at one place in their own country, in their own land for discussing questions concerning their own country?

We must sit together without delay and discuss and solve the vital question of the nation.

When contact and parley between the representatives of North and South are realised, not only the urgent questions arising before the whole nation will be solved jointly but the way will be paved for the complete solution of the question of country's unification by promoting understanding and rapprochement between us.

All the Korean people who love their country and nation will support this just proposal of ours. The present situation in South Korea brooks not a moment's delay.

If the South Korean authorities do not agree to taking urgent measures for forcing the U.S. army to withdraw and rescuing the nation at this solemn moment, they will be held responsible before the whole nation for the miserable situation of South Korea and will commit an indelible crime against the generations to come.

Now is not the time for us to inquire about past doings or argue over the difference of ideas or political views.

How can we sit idle, and only ask about each other's past and take issue with each other without taking measures for national salvation with one accord at this moment when a half of the country has been turned into a land of darkness where our parents and brothers and sisters are being killed and trampled underfoot by the foreign aggressors?

The whole nation must unite itself to fight for the withdrawal of foreign troops and for the salvation of the nation and must subordinate all to this sacred struggle.

As for the question of our country's unification, our stand is widely known to the world. Our country must be unified peacefully by the Korean people themselves without outside interference on a democratic basis through free general elections throughout North and South Korea. This stand of the Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the question of unifying the country is unshakable and fully accords with the interests of the whole nation and, therefore, it is commanding the unqualified support and approval of the entire Korean people.

The peaceful unification of the country is the most urgent demand of the entire Korean people and we will continue to exert sustained efforts for its materialisation.

However, mutual understanding has not yet been reached on this

question between the North and South. And if the South Korean authorities are not willing to discuss this question with us right now, then that might be solved later on. But we must, first of all, take urgent measures for the withdrawal of the U.S. aggressive army from South Korea and for the delivery of our compatriots from the unbearable tribulations and misfortunes.

Once the U.S. troops are withdrawn, broad possibilities will be created for accelerating understanding and intimacy between the North and South and our nation will surely be able to solve its domestic affairs through negotiations.

We will fight hand in hand with all the political and public figures and personages of all strata of South Korea who come out in demand of the withdrawal of the U.S. army, regardless of their political views, religious beliefs and property. We will firmly take hands with anyone without asking about his past, if he is struggling today against the U.S. aggressors and for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops even though he committed crimes against the country and nation in the past.

Those who are at all concerned about the political and economic catastrophe of South Korea and the miserable plight of the South Korean people must all come out valiantly in the struggle against the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists and their aggressive policy.

The entire South Korean people should fight against the atrocities of the U.S. army and for its withdrawal from South Korea, for realising negotiations and economic and cultural exchange and ensuring free travel between the North and South.

When the entire patriotic people of North and South Korea wage a determined anti-American, national salvation struggle in firm unity, the U.S. aggressors will be unable to stay in South Korea and will be driven out of our territory.

Deputies!

Today we are living in an era of the disintegration of the imperialist colonial system, in a great era when all nations are winning liberation and independence. Hundreds of millions of people, who had been oppressed, humiliated and insulted until yesterday by foreign imperialists have won freedom and independence, shaking off the cursed yoke of colonialism and are emerging in the vast arena of history.

All the people of the world who are still under the oppression of imperialism are courageously fighting against the aggressors, holding aloft

the banner of sovereignty and independence. The liquidation of colonialism is the trend of the times that no force can stem.

How can our nation with a long history and culture succumb, in this great era, to the domination of the Yankees, the barbarians of the twentieth century, and how can we endure national oppression, maltreatment and humiliation?

The Korean people have inherited the glorious tradition of the heroic struggle against invasions of foreign enemies. Even under the protracted colonial rule of Japanese imperialism, the Korean people were not dead but alive and valorously fought the aggressors, braving their indescribably ruthless suppression.

The March 1st Uprising, June 10th Demonstration, Kwangju Students' Movement and other anti-Japanese struggles of the popular masses never ceased and they dealt telling blows to the oppressors. In the darkest period of the Japanese imperialist rule the true patriots of our country waged a 15 year long bloody armed struggle against Japan solely for the freedom and independence of the country, undergoing difficulties and hardships beyond description.

In the past, thousands, tens of thousands of patriotic martyrs shed their blood in the struggle for the fatherland and nation, and the whole nation rose up in resistance against the oppression by foreign enemy. And how can we, the present generation with that same blood in our veins, condone a half of the country being occupied and trodden underfoot by the Yankee imperialists?

In the name of the nation with a long history and culture and a tradition of glorious struggle, we appeal to the entire patriotic people of South Korea to rise up in the heroic resistance struggle against the U.S. aggressors.

We call upon all the political and public figures and patriotic personages of South Korea to come out courageously in the anti-American, national salvation struggle for the freedom and independence of the country, for the pride and honour of the nation and for the happiness and prosperity of our people.

When the whole nation rises up in firm unity, as one, in the struggle against the aggressors, it will be able to smash any stronghold of the imperialists.

Today the might of our nation has grown as never before. With the united might of the whole nation we can surely beat back the foreign

enemy, achieve the unification and independence of the country and build a new, happy life for the entire Korean people on the soil of the unified fatherland.

The people of the northern part of our Republic under the leadership of the Korean Workers' Party have firmly seized their own destiny in their hands and have made great achievements in the building of a new life.

The working people in the northern part have laid the firm foundation of self-supporting national economy by fighting hard, tightening their belts in most difficult conditions.

In the northern half of the Republic powerful heavy industrial base has been laid and the light industrial base established. In 1961 the industrial output in the northern part of the country grew to 8.7 times as against 1944, the year of the Japanese imperialists rule. Our industry produced last year ten billion kwh of electricity, about twelve million tons of coal, 930,000 tons of pig and granulated iron, some 800,000 tons of steel, about 700,000 tons of chemical fertilizer, 2,300,000 tons of cement and 190,000,000 metres of fabrics.

In the days of the Japanese imperialist rule there was no machine-building industry in our country but today we are able to produce on our own 3,000 to 4,000 tractors and lorries each as well as large quantities of various machine tools, heavy and light industrial equipment, up-to-date agricultural machines, bulldozers, excavators, and other construction machines, trolley-buses, freight cars, ships and other transport equipment every year.

We are also able to build large modern factories such as power plants, metallurgical factories and chemical factories with our own machines, equipment and materials and with the force of our technicians and workers and have already built many of them.

In the northern part irrigation systems have been established all over the countryside and the rural economy is free from drought and flood. Electricity has found its way to almost all the rural villages and the rural economy is being equipped with new machines and technique. Last year the total grain output of the northern part reached 4,830,000 tons, twice as much as in the days of the Japanese imperialist rule.

The powerful foundation of the national economy built in the northern part of the Republic not only ensures a happy life for the people in the northern part. It also constitutes reliable assets for bringing hap-



piness and prosperity to the entire Korean people after the unification of the fatherland in the future. •

The working people in the northern part have built all these not only for their own bountiful life but for the future happiness of all the thirty million compatriots, always remembering the dire plight of the South Korean people. The people of the northern part always regard all the wealth gained by their devoted labour as the wealth of the whole nation.

It is our eager desire that this national wealth created in the northern part will be used in rehabilitating the South Korean economy which was entirely devastated by the U.S. imperialists and in improving the South Korean people's living which was driven into the slough of misery.

The North Korean people fervently wish to share their free and happy life with the South Korean brothers at the earliest possible date.

Only by relying upon the powerful economic foundation of the northern part is it possible to rehabilitate the destroyed industry and rural economy of South Korea and ease the living condition of South Korean people who are in rags and starved. There can be no other way to tide over the economic catastrophe of South Korea and save the people's life which has hit the bottom of poverty.

Nevertheless the South Korean rulers have insisted on constructing "the national economy" by relying upon foreign capital and are now even bringing in Japanese capital.

This will only plunge deeper into a bottomless mire the South Korean economy which has been destroyed hopelessly under the subjugation of U.S. monopoly capital. To rely upon foreign monopoly capital is the road of subjugation, the road of bankruptcy.

We must reject foreign forces and achieve the peaceful unification of the fatherland by our own national forces and must construct a rich and powerful, sovereign, independent state. We must develop the national economy and create a happy new life relying upon our economic foundation, our resources and our people's force.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said: "We shall, indeed, all be able to lead as worthy a life as others if the thirty million people unite their forces and develop the bountiful resources in our country in a coordinated way and promote the national economy in a unified manner on the basis of heavy industry in the northern part."

Today the workers, peasants and all other working people of the

northern part are displaying exceptional labour enthusiasm and creative talents and are achieving fresh, greater successes day by day in all domains of the economic and cultural construction to further fortify the foundation of the national economy which can ensure the happiness and prosperity of the thirty million Korean people and to hasten the realisation of the country's unification, our supreme national task.

Despite the suppressive policy of the U.S. imperialists, the patriotic and democratic forces of the South Korean people are today growing more and more. The South Korean people are continuously waging a stubborn struggle for freedom and the right to live and for the peaceful unification of the fatherland. The South Korean people of all strata are rapidly awakening politically and hatred for and indignation at the U.S. aggressors are steadily intensifying among them.

Even under the strict martial law the workers, peasants, youth and students and broad sections of the popular masses are carrying out sit-in strikes and strikes and staging demonstrations in demand of improvement of living conditions and in denunciation of the atrocities of the U.S. army .

No amount of suppression by bayonets or deceptive artifice on the part of the U.S. imperialists can stifle the surging anti-American sentiments of the South Korean people or halt the growth of their revolutionary struggle.

The U.S. aggressor will surely be driven out of our country and the cause of the unification of our country will be accomplished definitely by the united might of the whole nation.

Entire people of North and South Korea! Let us march forward valiantly in firm solidarity for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressors from our country and for the achievement of the peaceful unification and complete independence of the fatherland.

July 10, 1962

Dear Sir,

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea made public on June 24, the Memorandum of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea—"ON THE AGGRESSIVE ACTS OF THE UNITED STATES AGAINST KOREA".

I transmit this Memorandum to you and, through you, to your organization, and hope that you and your organization will support the righteous struggle of the Korean people condemning the aggressive acts of the United States against Korea and demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressive army from South Korea.

Sincerely Yours,

Shin Ko Song,

Vice-Chairman,

Korean National Peace Committee

**M E M O R A N D U M**  
**OF**  
**THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF**  
**THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC**  
**OF KOREA**

**ON THE AGGRESSIVE ACTS OF THE**  
**UNITED STATES AGAINST KOREA**

**Translated from the Korean text**

Twelve years ago on June 25, 1950, the United States unleashed the aggressive war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

As is fresh in the memory of the people of the whole world, the Korean war was an unprecedentedly severe war. The United States, although it mobilized the armed forces of 15 of its satellite countries in this three-year long war, failed to subdue the Korean people, was compelled to sign the armistice agreement at the same place where it launched the war.

Nine years have elapsed since the armistice was realized.

During the period since then, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea completely healed the war wounds and it has now become an industrial-agricultural country with the firm foundation of the independent national economy.

However, the peaceful unification of Korea, the aspiration of the Korean people, has not yet been materialized.

This is a direct outcome of the aggressive policy persistently pursued by the United States in Korea. The United States has been bent on ceaselessly aggravating tension since the armistice and has hampered in every way the peaceful unification of Korea. Recently, the United States has been increasingly intensifying the machinations to provoke another war in Korea.

This not only obstructs the peaceful unification of Korea but also constitutes the root cause of the threat to peace in the Far East and the world.

The U.S. imperialists' aggression of Korea has a long historical root. Giving a general description of the aggressive acts of the United States against Korea to the governments of all countries and the peace-loving peoples the world over, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea deems it necessary to elucidate once again the ways and

means of eliminating the root cause that impedes the peaceful unification of Korea.

## **I. U.S. AGGRESSION OF KOREA BEGAN MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO**

In the later half of the 19th century the Western capitalist Powers were competing with one another in intensifying aggression in the East for colonies. Possessed of abundant natural resources and located at an important strategic position, Korea, too, became in those days an object of aggression by the Western Powers.

The United States which began to make inroads upon the East in the 1840's-1850's drew up in the 1860's the plan of turning Korea into a strategic position for the future aggression in the Far East.

In his book an American T. Dennett pointed out:

"For more than thirty years before the Spanish-American war there had been among some Americans, especially naval authorities, a feeling that the United States ought to possess at least a naval base in the Far East. At times Korean ports had been discussed in that connection." (*Roosevelt and the Russo-Japanese War*, New York, 1925, p. 108.)

The intrusion of the armed vessel "General Sharman" marked the beginning of the U.S. capitalists' direct aggressive acts against Korea.

In 1866 an American by the name of Preston and company on board the "General Sherman" equipped with two guns and many other weapons illegally intruded into the Taidong River in Korea from the West Sea.

In defiance of the repeated protests from the local Korean officials they intruded as far up as the neighbourhood of Pyongyang under the pretext of "cultivating trade", and committed all kinds of crimes—plundering the local folks of their property, violating women, killing and wounding innocent people by random firing.

Moreover, when requested by the local officials to withdraw promptly, they demanded for 1,000 suk of rice, huge amount of gold, silver, and ginseng. Unable to tolerate their brazen robbery any longer, the Korean army and civilians attacked and annihilated them at last.

The first American pirate ship that invaded Korea received the punishment it deserved.

But the U.S. aggressors never gave up the aggression of Korea. On the pretext of the "Incident of General Sherman," they intensified armed invasion against Korea. They dispatched in 1867 the warship "Wachusett" and in 1868 the man-of-war "Shinandore" to threaten the Korean government. Particularly the disinterment of a tomb in 1868 by Jenkins and his gang who came by the armed vessel "China" with the support of George Seaward, U.S. Consul-General in Shanghai, was a rare vile robbery.

The U.S. aggressors sent a gang of pirates to Duksan County via Asan Bay, Choongchung Province on a mission of exhumation. In undertaking this disinterment of the tomb of Namyungoon, father of the then regent Daiwongoon, they not only wanted to loot treasures therein but also had a design to rob the remains of Namyungoon in order to extort a huge sum of "compensation" and demand various kinds of aggressive conditions including the "opening of ports" in return for the exhumed remains. But the exhumation was frustrated as they met with the stubborn resistance of the indignant local people.

After that the U.S. aggressors planned bigger, full-scale armed invasion of Korea.

In May 1871, the commander of the U.S. Asian Fleet Rodgers and the U.S. Minister in China Roe organized an expeditionary fleet with five warships as its core (a strength of 85 guns and, 1,230 marines) and launched another armed invasion against Korea.

They went so far as to declare that "generosity in dealing with matters related to the Eastern governments and people would lead to mistakes in policy." (*Documents on American Foreign Relations, 1871-1872*, Washington, p. 121.)

On June 10, 1871, under cover of naval bombardment, the American invasion army landed on the island of Kanghwa and occupied the main fortified zone. But this time, too, the American troops encountered the heroic resistance of the Korean troops and people, suffered a heavy blow and took to flight on July 3, 1871.

At that time, Roe wrote in his report to his government:

"The Korean people were determined to wage a desperate fight. They displayed such gallantry that had never been seen before. No nation in the world could match the bravery of the Korean people." (John Foster,

*U.S. Diplomacy in the East*, 1903, Boston, p. 315.)

Having failed in the repeated armed invasions, the United States tried to organize a collective armed intervention of the Western powers in Korea. But this plot, too, did not work. The United States, while waiting for another opportunity for aggression of Korea, schemed to pave the way to the aggression of Korea by egging on Japan, the newly-risen capitalist aggressive nation. Actively supported and encouraged by the United States, the Japanese aggressors staged in 1875 a provocation against Korea to frame up a pretext for aggression. And in the early part of 1876 they threatened the Korean government by dispatching a big fleet and imposed on it the so-called "Kanghwado Treaty", an unequal treaty of subjugation.

Later, in April 1880 the United States dispatched Commodore Shufeldt to Korea to demand the conclusion of a "treaty of commerce."

Finally in May 1882 Shufeldt brought a warship and forcibly concluded the "Korea-U.S. Treaty of Amity and Trade," a treaty of subordination.

Inserting a phrase camouflaging itself as "helper" in Article I of the treaty, the United States stipulated extraterritoriality and included various kinds of aggressive provisions such as the opening of ports for trade, the unlimited commercial activities of American merchants and their protection, the right of residence for U.S. citizens, lease of land and the right to constructing buildings, the responsibility of the Korean government for protecting American vessels in Korean waters, and the exceptionally low customs duties on American goods.

Such stipulations of the treaty show that this treaty was a sheer unequal treaty that imposed duties on the Korean side only, while granting all rights to the United States. Following the conclusion of the treaty the United States stationed its minister in Seoul. After that a large number of American merchants, and apostles of aggression with the titles of "missionaries", "doctors" and "teachers" began to swarm into Korea.

The American capitalists and merchants forced on the Koreans such U.S. surplus goods as kerosene, tobacco, sugar, etc., and carried away from Korea gold, silver and other precious metals. They also wrested many concessions by every means.

The Americans seized the rights of exploiting the leading mines in those days such as the Kojindong Mine in Kapsan, Holdong Mine in



Sooan and Woonsan Gold Mine, the right of constructing the Seoul-Inchun railway and the right of running tram-car, telephone and water services in Seoul.

Americans who came to Korea with the titles of "missionaries," "doctors" and "teachers" were absorbed in rearing pro-Americans to be utilized as stooges in future aggression on Korea and disseminating America worship among the Korean people through what they called "philanthropic work". In this way, the United States strengthened its foothold for aggression and influence in Korea with each passing day.

But due to the ever sharpening antagonism and conflict among the imperialist powers that were trying to rule and plunder Korea, the United States found it still difficult to hold sway over Korea.

Such being the situation, the U.S. disguising itself as a "sympathizer" and a "helper" of Korea which was then buffeted by conflicts among great Powers, resorted to the cunning artifice to encroach on Korea step by step and, at the same time, make profit out of the rivalling Powers.

In so doing, the United States schemed to put up Japanese imperialism, which was weaker than itself and was relying on it economically, to contain the influences of other Powers in Korea and Manchuria and thereby make Japan desist from advancing southward.

This is also explained by the fact that the United States actively sided with Japan and encouraged and backed its aggression on Korea during the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-1895 that broke out over Korea.

In 1894, when Japanese imperialism dispatched large troops to Korea with a view to starting war against China and occupying Korea, U.S. Secretary of State Cresham openly supported Japan stating that "the policy of the U.S. Government is...that when it take any action in regard to Japan it can do so only within the bounds of friendship and can never join with other powers in interfering Japan". (*The Documents on American Foreign Relations*, Supplement No. 1, Washington, 1894, P. 37.)

Such policy of the United States became more pronounced during the Russo-Japanese War. When Japan provoked a war against Russia, the then U.S. President Roosevelt wrote: "Japan is playing our game". (*Roosevelt's letter to Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.*, February 10, 1904, H.F. Pringle, *Theodore Roosevelt-A Biography*, New York, 1931, p. 375.)

In his letter sent to Secretary of State Hay, in January 1905, Roosevelt said that "the United States cannot interfere in it by supporting the Koreans who are opposed to Japan."

In June 1905, when Japan presented a draft peace treaty to the U.S. government asking it to become an arbiter between Russia and Japan in concluding a peace treaty, Roosevelt told to the then U.S. Secretary of the Army Taft that "he fully agreed with the Japanese including a paragraph on its domination over Korea in the Russo-Japanese peace treaty." Moreover, in July 1905, the U.S. government sent Secretary of the Army Taft to Japan to have talks with the then Japanese Prime Minister Katsura and sign the "Taft-Katsura Memorandum" dealing chiefly with the "Korean problem." Under this secret agreement, the United States approved the occupation of Korea by Japan and Japan on her part assured that it would not encroach on the vested interests of the U.S. in Korea as in the past and, particularly, would not invade the Philippines, a colony of the United States. At that time, Taft said that the occupation of Korea by Japanese imperialism was a "logical outcome of the present war (Russo-Japanese war)" (T. Dennett, *"Roosevelt and Russo-Japanese War"*, New York, 1925, p.p. 123-124.)

On the eve of his departure from the United States after the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese peace treaty, Japanese delegate Komura called on Roosevelt. "When asked about the views of the U.S. Government on Japan's intention of annexing Korea, President Roosevelt said, 'Good. I understand.'" Konnosuke Hayashi, *My 70 Years' Life*, p. 218.)

In November 1905, when the Japanese imperialists forced Korea to sign the "Eulsa Protectorate Treaty" which reduced Korea to a virtual colony of Japan, the U.S. government openly supported it and was the first to withdraw its legation from Seoul.

In August 1910, when Japanese imperialism completely annexed Korea to Japan, Roosevelt stated: "No country would have any objection to the annexation of Korea—as for me I declare without hesitation that Japan cannot possibly restore independence and sovereignty to Korea". (A.E. Grazdanchba, *Korea*, p. 147.)

Thus, U.S. imperialism was not only an active inspirer and supporter of the Japanese imperialists in their plot for the occupation of Korea but also shielded the bestial atrocities committed by the Japanese imperialists against the Korean people during their colonial rule.

In 1919, when the Japanese imperialists committed bloody suppression against the Korean people who rose up as one in the nation-wide March 1st Uprising in demand of Korea's independence and in opposition to the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism, the U.S. State Depart-

ment issued the following statement:

"On the Korean issue the United States takes the same stand as to the British attitude towards her colonies. The Korean issue, being a purely domestic affair of Japan, is the same as an uprising in our Philippines would be for us. Many reports on the stand taken by the Japanese government for putting down the uprising are rather dubious..... It is questionable that extremely ruthless and cruel methods were employed by Japan." (*Christian Science Monitor*, April 21, 1919.)

Thereafter, the United States not only worked in collusion with the Japanese imperialists, and took joint actions with them to maintain the Japanese colonial system in Korea, but also gave active support and help to Japanese imperialism in its aggression on the Asian Continent.

Meanwhile, the United States did everything it could to lay a foundation for realizing the plan of turning Korea into its colony.

In this preparatory work, the most important role was played by the constant inculcation of America worship through American "missionaries," "doctors" and "teachers" already sent to Korea, and the training of such running dogs as Syngman Rhee in the United States.

When the defeat of fascist Germany and militarist Japan was put on the order of the day thanks to the decisive role played by the Soviet Union in World War II, the U.S. imperialists disclosed more nakedly their long-cherished wild aim of conquering Korea.

The most typical proof of this is the fact that at the Cairo Conference U.S. President Franklin Roosevelt declared that "the Koreans would need apprenticeship before full independence might be attained, perhaps forty years" (*Memoirs by Harry S. Truman*, New York, 1956, vol. II, p.p. 316-317.)

All this shows vividly the historical root of all the criminal, aggressive acts the United States has incessantly perpetrated against Korea following its liberation.

## **II. THE OCCUPATION OF SOUTH KOREA AND ESTABLISHMENT OF COLONIAL RULING SYSTEM BY THE U.S. ARMY**

### **U.S. MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN SOUTH KOREA**

Korea was liberated by the Soviet armed forces from the fetters of the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism on August 15, 1945.

Liberated Korean people proceeded with building a new life with boundless emotion and excitement. In every nook and corner of both North and South Korea, the people took the initiative of establishing the people's committees, political power of the people and started the construction of a free, prosperous, sovereign and independent state.

However, the landing of the U.S. army in South Korea in September 1945 created a grave obstacle on the way of the Korean people. Cruelly trampling down the hope of the Korean people who were deeply inspired by their emancipation, the U.S. army proclaimed the enforcement of military government over the whole territory of South Korea in the name of MacArthur, Commander of the U.S. Army Forces, Pacific.

This proclamation No. 1 of the U.S. Army that landed in South Korea, was so insolent as is seen below.

"By virtue of the authority vested in me as Commander-in-Chief, United States Army Forces, Pacific, I hereby establish military control over Korea south of 38 degrees north latitude and the people thereof, and announce the following conditions of the occupation.

"All powers of Government over territory of Korea south of 38 degrees north latitude and the people thereof will be for the present exercised under my authority.

"Persons will obey promptly all my orders and orders issued under my authority. Acts of resistance to the occupying forces or any acts which may disturb public peace and safety will be punished severely.

"For all purposes during the military control English will be the official language."

This was diametrically opposite to the declaration issued by the Commander of the Soviet Army on the first day of its stationing in North Korea, which said: "...People of Korea!... Korea is a free country now... Happiness is in your hands. You have gained freedom and liberation. Now everything is up to you..."

Originally the task of the U.S. Army occupation of South Korea was to disarm the Japanese forces in Korea south of 38 parallel as decided by the Allied Powers. Accordingly, there was no reason, no ground whatsoever for them to enforce military government in the territory of liberated South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists began utilizing the stationing of their troops in

South Korea after the surrender of Japan to materialize the plot of colonizing Korea which they had long since been hatched.

In his book "Japan Diary" American correspondent Mark Gaine pointed out:

"We were not a liberation army. We rushed there in order to occupy it, in order to watch whether the Koreans obey the conditions of surrender. From the first days of our landing, we have acted as the enemy of the Koreans."

The first thing the U.S. army did after landing in South Korea was to suppress and dissolve the people's committees, the popular power organs which were established by the people themselves and which were enjoying their absolute support.

Mark Gaine said that "in order to drive the people's committees underground the U.S. army could do nothing else for two full months." (Mark Gaine, *Japan Dairy*, New York, 1948)

On September 11, 1945, the U.S. occupation army put up the signboard of the "United States Military Government" on the former site of the Japanese imperialist "Government-General" taking over its machinery and personnel intact.

The U.S. occupation army made frantic efforts to readjust and reorganize the colonial ruling apparatus of Japanese imperialism which had been hated by the Korean people, to suit the colonial domination of the United States.

The pro-Japanese elements and traitors to the nation who were scared by liberation and had been hiding in breathless suspense ever since because of their past crimes were brought out again and assigned to military government posts so that they were raked up as the mainstay of colonial rule.

U.S. imperialism brought into South Korea Syngman Rhee who had long since been reared in the United States, to make him the chieftain of those traitorous running dogs.

The ordinances which had been used to suppress the Korean people in the days of the Japanese imperialist colonial rule remained effective.

Military Government Ordinance No. 21 issued in November 1945 proclaimed that "all laws which were in force, regulations, orders, notices or other documents issued by any former government of Korea (that is, Government-General of Japanese imperialism in Korea) having

the force of law on August 9, 1945 will continue in full force and effect until repealed by express order of the Military Government of Korea."

At the same time, the U.S. Military Government manufactured and proclaimed numerous malignant fascist laws.

U.S. Military Government Ordinance No.55 which promulgated the "Regulation of Political Parties" stipulated that "each group of three or more persons who engage in any form of political activities shall register such organization as a political party" and "activities conducted by any group or organization... are political when they tend to influence the policies of the government including foreign relations." (U.S. Military Government Ordinance No. 55, February 23, 1946)

U.S. Military Government Ordinance No. 72 defined all the following acts as "crimes." "Supporting, cooperating with and leading any group movement contrary to the interests of the occupation forces or participating in the organization thereof; printing, spreading publications and literature supporting such activities or possessing such documents as propagating and disseminating the above mentioned activities...; organizing, furthering, helping or participating in any unauthorized public assembly, parade or demonstration...; engaging in conduct discourteous to citizens of the United States;... publishing and spreading publications and literature which are insolent to... and further complaint and displeasure, against the occupation forces, the Allied Powers or people thereof". (U.S. Military Government Ordinance No. 72, Article 1, May 4, 1946.)

According to U.S. Military Government Ordinances No. 55 and 72, gathering of three and more Koreans constituted political party activities and any activities of Koreans could be punished unconditionally whenever they were not to the liking of the U.S. military government.

Such malicious fascist laws rigged up by the U.S. military government in South Korea and the malignant laws it took over from Japanese imperialism amounted to more than 500.

Having readjusted the colonial ruling machine, the U.S. military government set out to eradicate harshly the freedom of political activities and democratic rights of the South Korean people and turn South Korea into a colony and a military base on a full scale.

Democratic political parties and public organizations were subjected to ruthless suppression and terrorism and their activities were banned completely.

Terrorism was rampant even in broad daylight and the number of press organs and publishing houses raided and destroyed from September 1946 to August 1947 accounted for eleven.

On landing in South Korea the U.S. army usurped the main part of the South Korean economy by a single proclamation that "effective September 25, 1945, rights and interests with respect to any public or private property owned directly or indirectly, in whole or part, in any form or content since 9 August, 1945 by the Japanese south of 38 degrees north latitude are hereby taken over by the United States Military Government." (U.S. Military Government Order No. 2, Sept. 25, 1945.)

Even according to the announcement made by the U.S. government, the Japanese property seized by the U.S. military government under the name of "enemy property" accounted for 80 per cent of the total property in South Korea including movable and immovable property. The breakdown is as follows:

Factories and mines—2,690; movable property—3,924 items; vessels—225; warehouses—2,818; shops—9,096; farmland—324,404 jungbo; building lots—150,827; dwelling houses—48,456; forests—70,039; orchards—2,386. (South Korean paper *Seoul Shinmun*, Jan. 23, 1955.)

These were the property amassed by the Japanese imperialists by grinding down the Korean people and naturally they should have been returned to the Korean people as in North Korea.

Nevertheless, having robbed them, the U.S. military government systematically dismantled, wrecked or disposed of factories and enterprises to the ruin of the South Korean economy, and converted South Korea without difficulty into a U.S. commodity market and a colony supplying it with raw materials.

Along with this, the U.S. military government replaced in February 1946 the signboard of the "Oriental Development Company," a tool of Japanese imperialism for plundering land and food grain, with the "New Korea Company" and took possession of the whole land belonging to the former, or one fifth of the total arable land in South Korea.

In this way, the United States came to seize all the arteries of the South Korean economy.

Upon landing its troops in South Korea, the United States set about building positions along the 38th parallel while accelerating construction and expansion of military roads, airfields and ports, and started to train the puppet army already in November 1945.

All these actions entirely contrary to the international obligation assumed by the United States, the obligation to disarm the Japanese army in the area south of the 38th parallel, show clearly that the United States pursued an aggressive aim in Korea from the outset.

The United States, while preparing the ground for its colonial rule in South Korea, perpetuated the temporary division of Korea with the 38th parallel as a boundary line and obstructed in every way Korea's development into a self-supporting, united independent state.

At the Moscow Conference of the U.S.S.R., U.S.A. and British Foreign Ministers held in December 1945 to discuss concrete measures for the settlement of the Korean question, the U.S. representative did not even mention a word about the establishment of a government by the Korean people themselves, and advanced a proposal for colonization, envisaging that Korea was again placed under the international trusteeship for over 10 years after a long period of the military government rule.

The proposal of the U.S. government was withdrawn in face of the just insistence on the part of the Soviet government, and the Conference adopted the Soviet proposal for the establishment of a united provisional government by the Korean people themselves.

The U.S. government was obliged to sign the decision of the Moscow Three Foreign Ministers' Conference but, as it was inconsistent with its colonization plan, deliberately put every kind of obstacle in the way, and eventually wrecked the work of the Soviet-American Joint Commission held to work out concrete ways and means for implementing the decision of the Moscow Conference.

Under the circumstances, the Soviet delegation considered that the only way to the ultimate solution of the Korean question was to leave the Korean question to the Koreans themselves and, proposed to withdraw the Soviet and U.S. armed forces from Korea simultaneously. It thus completed the unilateral withdrawal of its troops from North Korea by the end of 1948.

However, the U.S. government rejected this just proposal too and illegally brought the Korean question to the U.N.

It is not fortuitous that Wedemeyer, special envoy of the U.S. President, who had investigated during period from July to September, 1947 the execution of the plan of establishing U.S. military bases in South Korea said in his report that the U.S. government should not allow Korea



to emerge as a united independent and democratic country which would constitute a grave threat to the interests of the United States as a whole, and that, for that purpose, the United States should continue the military occupation of South Korea and materialize the military occupation of the whole of Korea in the future.

On May 2, 1951, Acheson, U.S. Secretary of State at the U.S. Senate joint foreign relations and military Committee testified that the U.S. government had already carried out all the recommendations set forth in Wedemeyer's secret report. (Testimony made by U.S. Secretary of State Acheson at the U.S. Senate joint foreign relations and military committee on May 2, 1951.)

Thus, from the first days of their landing in Korea the U.S. imperialists enforced military occupation system in South Korea and set out to carry the policy of turning South Korea into their colonial, military base grossly trampling down the Korean people's aspiration for building a united, sovereign and independent state and of all the possibilities.

### **Rigging up of the Syngman Rhee Puppet Government**

In 1947, the U.S. government brought up the Korean question for discussion at the Second Session of the U.N. General Assembly and through its voting machine cooked up the "United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea" with the goal of "supervising elections" in North and South Korea.

This was a gross violation of the U.N. Charter and principles.

Firstly, Article 107 of the U.N. Charter clearly stipulates that outstanding questions for post-war settlement such as the Korean question cannot be discussed at the United Nations.

Secondly, as is clearly prescribed in Article 2 of the U.N. Charter, the United Nations has no right to intervene in the internal affairs of any state.

The discussion of the Korean question at the United Nations constitutes the violation of these two basic principles.

Even Couve de Murville, the then French representative to the United Nations, stated that "the placing of the Korean question on the agenda of the U.N. General Assembly was unreasonable, and the discussion of

a question for post-war adjustment does not come within the competence of the Assembly”.

Thirdly, it must be pointed out that when it took up the Korean question, the United Nations should have admitted representatives of the Korean people to the discussion in accordance with its principle that the representative of a given nation, whose fate is being discussed, should be invited. But this principle was also trampled upon.

The United States forced the United Nations to discuss the Korean question in flagrant violation of the objectives and principles of the United Nations, in its sinister manoeuvre to subject the Korean people to its policy of aggression in the name of the United Nations.

Quoting the “source” of the U.S. State Department, the U.S. *New York Journal and American* exposed that the United States’ object of placing the Korean question before the United Nations was “to set up a South Korean government which would win the United States’ support in an attempt to secure at the earliest possible date the other half of Korea north of the 38th parallel.” (*New York Journal and American*, September 17, 1947.)

The “United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea” which was faked up as a tool of U.S. aggression and was sent to Korea was rejected by the whole Korean people.

Thereupon, in February 1948 the U.S. government railroaded through the hastily cooked up U.N. “Interim Committee” a “resolution” on holding “elections” where they were “possible,” that is, only in South Korea under the occupation of the U.S. troops.

It is known to all that the so-called “U.N. Interim Committee” itself was an illegal organ entirely contrary to the U.N. Charter, and the adoption of the resolution at this illegal organ on proceeding with separate “elections” where they were “possible”, indicated the intention of the U.S. imperialists to rig up a puppet government, an executor of their colonial policy, in South Korea at least where oppression by the bayonet was possible.

How absurd this plan for holding separate “elections” in South Korea was can be explained by the facts that even the “U.N. Temporary Commission on Korea,” the U.S. tool for the execution of the plan, expressed doubt about it, and that four representatives of its eight member states voted against it, or abstained from voting. The Indian

representative K.P.S. Menon, then Chairman of the "Commission," stated:

"The entire members of the Commission doubted if it would be legally possible to carry out the resolution of the General Assembly only in a part of Korea... And the entire members of the Commission worried whether there were any possibility to proceed with elections in a free atmosphere and to establish a genuine national government." (Report of the "U.N. Temporary Commission on Korea," October 15, 1948)

Indeed it was self-evident that there was no ground whatsoever to hold separate elections only in the southern half of Korea, and that "free elections" were out of the question under the condition in which the U.S. aggressive troops were stationed.

The entire people of North and South Korea rose up in a nation-wide struggle against the imminent crisis of territorial division and national split which would follow the establishment of the puppet government in South Korea.

The whole country was swept by the voice of the entire Korean people who shouted: "Withdraw the U.N. Commission!" "U.S. troops, pull out right away!" and "We oppose the country-selling separate elections".

More than two million people rose up in this national salvation struggle against the traitorous separate elections in all parts of South Korea in response to the general strike of the workers on February 7, 1948.

In April the entire population of Chejoo Island stood up to wage a resistance struggle.

Unanimity with which the North and South Korean people opposed the intrigue of the U.S. imperialists to hold separate "elections" was clearly demonstrated by the fact that the Joint Conference of Representatives of North and South Korean Political Parties and Social Organizations held in Pyongyang in April 1948 in face of the danger of national split, was attended by representatives of 56 political parties and social organizations in North and South Korea including even the South Korean right-wing parties, and that the "participants in the conference expressed their unanimous resolve to fight for the formation of a united all-Korea government by the Korean people themselves free from foreign interference, boycotting the separate "elections" in South Korea.

Referring to the monolithic national unity displayed at the Joint Con-

ference of Representatives of North and South Korean Political Parties and Social Organizations, John Gunther, an American, wrote:

"The participation of so many South Koreans in the joint conference showed their deep rooted instinct for the unification of the country, regardless of the circumstances". (John Gunther, *The Riddle of MacArthur*.)

Those who did not participate in the conference were only the Syngman Rheeites, faithful servitors of U.S. imperialism.

The French paper *Combat* wrote: "Five days before the elections were held, two political leaders, Kim Koo, a right-wing conservative, and Kim Kyoo Shik, a moderate liberal, both known to be anti-communists, returned to Seoul after their meeting with the leaders of the North in Pyongyang. They announced that they had been able to reach an agreement with the political leaders of the North on the question of unifying Korea on favourable terms. But Syngman Rhee would not listen to them..." (*Combat*, June 2, 1956)

As for the situation, the American journalist George McCune, too, said in his *Korea Today*: "Upon their return in late April and early May the South Korean delegates, who were outspoken in approval of what they referred to as the moderate views and unquestionable patriotism of the North Korean leaders, reported favourably on conditions in North Korea. However, General Hodge, the American Commander, warned the people in South Korea against heeding the counsel of these men and suggested that they were 'blind men' who had been baited by the Communists.

"Under the circumstances, the unity efforts of the North and South Korean leaders proved abortive." (George McCune, *Korea Today*, New York, 1950)

Despite the unanimous, nation-wide opposition of the North and South Korean people, the U.S. government, according to a pre-arranged plan, conducted the "U.N. supervised separate elections" on May 10, 1948 in an atmosphere of murderous suppression where all the U.S. occupation army, the South Korean police and Syngman Rhee terrorist gangs were mobilized.

It was not difficult to imagine what kind of results such "elections" would bring about.

With the "elections" approaching, the U.S. military government authorities set up an "emergency guard command", "reinforced" the

occupation army "by approximately 50 per cent in two weeks". (Washington, May 3, 1948, *UP.*) and even mobilized planes, tanks and vessels.

The South Korean police was expanded from 35,000 to 50,000 and "Hyangbodan", a terrorist gang, was organized as an assistant of the police.

The "elections" were really a scene of carnage.

The aggressive U.S. imperialist armymen and Syngman Rhee terrorist gangs dragged out the South Korean people, who were dead set against the elections, to the "polling stations" by the threat of the bayonet and clubs.

U.P. special correspondent James Roper described the "election" scenes in Seoul as follows: "American reconnaissance planes flew overhead and the polling stations were strictly guarded by the 'Hyangbodan' carrying baseball bats, and in Seoul thousands of policemen and specially appointed civilians, with the backing of the U.S. troops, set up barricades at main points and intersections and constabularies were posted at each entrance of back alleys. Civilian guards were armed with axe handles, baseball bats and clubs, and the Korean constabularies with U.S. carbines. The atmosphere resembled that of a city under martial law."

As a matter of fact it was no "election".

It was an open show-down between the U.S. imperialist aggressors who usurped the signboard of the United Nations and the Korean people who, in opposition to the division of the country and colonial enslavement, demanded the unification and independence of the country.

Even according to the report of the "U.N. Temporary Commission on Korea" to the United Nations, 416 people were killed and 858 injured before and during the "elections."

The "elections" ended in fiasco to all intents and purposes.

According to the announcement of the "Election Committee", only 10-20 per cent of the electorate participated in the "elections" under duress in North and South Kyungsang Provinces, and the "returns of the elections" in 30 constituencies could not be made public for more than ten days after the "elections."

This notwithstanding, the "U.N. Temporary Commission on Korea" reported to the United Nations that the "elections" were conducted in a "free atmosphere" and, on this basis, the United States rigged up the South Korean puppet "national assembly" and the separate government, a den of national traitors, with Syngman Rhee as "President".

And the 3rd Session of the U.N. General Assembly was forced to pass a "resolution" that the Syngman Rhee puppet government was a "government based upon the elections—a legitimate expression of the free will of the electorate".

How dirty, shameful and piratical all this is!

What a fraudulence!

(The true nature of this fraudulence that defamed the emblem of the United Nations were revealed beyond dispute before the whole world in April 1960, when the Syngman Rhee puppet government was overthrown by the eruption of the pent-up anger of the South Korean people.)

The Korean people never recognized the Syngman Rhee puppet regime framed up by the U.S. imperialist aggressors at the point of the bayonet.

In fact, the Syngman Rhee puppet regime was nothing but a continuation of the U.S. military government, it was nothing but a tool of the U.S. colonial policy.

In his note "Truth about South Korea" based on his own experience, a Canadian J. Jenkins, former planning officer of the "U.N. Korean Reconstruction Agency" in South Korea, admitted that "the U.S. army is the real government of South Korea."

Under the "ROK-U.S. Agreement on Transfer of Finance and Property" signed in September 1948, the Syngman Rhee puppet government assumed the obligations to "keep in full force all the present laws, ordinances and regulations of the United States Military Government and the South Korean Interim Government."

The "ROK-U.S. Economic Aid Agreement" concluded in December 1948 provided for the full control of the United States over the South Korean economy and trade.

Under the "ROK-U.S. Military Agreement" of August 1948 the U.S. army continued to hold the commanding power over the South Korean army.

All this shows clearly that the "free, independent government" faked up in South Korea by the United States is in the final analysis nothing but a colonial ruling machine of U.S. imperialism.

### **The Oppression of the People**

From the start, the U.S. colonial rule imposed upon the South Korean people met with a powerful opposition and resistance of the people.

To consolidate its machine of colonial rule and intensify aggression on North Korea, the U.S. imperialists ran wild in persecuting the patriotic democratic forces in South Korea and checking the advance of the people towards the peaceful unification of the country.

Even according to the report of the "U.N. Commission on Korea" submitted to the Fifth Session of the U.N. General Assembly, 118,621 South Korean people including 14 "national assemblymen" were arrested and imprisoned in only one year of 1949 under the notorious fascist "National Security Law" cooked up by the United States and Syngman Rhee clique. (Report of the "U.N. Commission on Korea," September 5, 1950.)

On the charge of opposition to the policy of national division and the fascist terrorist rule, the U.S. imperialists under the direct command of Roberts, chief of the U.S. Military Advisory Group, massacred more than 35,000 inhabitants and burned down over 10,000 dwelling houses on Cheju Island alone in a matter of ten months beginning April 1948, and the number of the massacred by the end of 1950 reached more than 70,000 or a quarter of the total population of Cheju Island.

When the South Korean armymen rose in riot in Ryusoo and Soonchun in October 1948 opposing the punitive operations against the population of Cheju Island the U.S. army burned down some 5,000 houses and killed more than 6,000 people by mobilizing even aircrafts, tanks and warships.

In Soonchun they arrested some 120 girl students for having helped the insurgent army and tortured them to death by bestial methods that were beyond human conception.

Such mass annihilation took place everywhere in South Korea.

In one year of 1949, more than 109,000 patriots and innocent people were slaughtered, and from January 1949 through February 1950, 200,000 farm houses were burned down, leaving more than one million peasants homeless.

All democratic publications were discontinued, activities of all the democratic political parties and social organizations were prohibited, with 132 political parties and social organizations forcibly disbanded in the period of September-October 1949.

Unparalleled fascist terrorism reigned in South Korea.

But the people never succumbed. The South Korean people continued their stubborn struggle against U.S. imperialism and its stooges, the Syngman Rhee clique.

The return of the elections to the "National Assembly" of May 1950 in which the Syngman Rhee clique were defeated ignominiously showed that the "political future of South Korea is chaotic, and cannot be foreseen." (Seoul, June 1, 1950, *Reuter.*)

Faced with bankruptcy of the puppet rule, the United States and Syngman Rhee ran wilder to get rid of the crisis by waging a war against North Korea.

Despite the "march north" clamour being intensified in South Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, reflecting the earnest desire of the entire Korean people for unifying the country at the earliest date by peaceful means, set forth to the South Korean authorities repeatedly the proposals for the peaceful unification.

In June 1949 and June 1950, the North Korean side proposed to set up a unified supreme legislative organ through free all-Korea general elections and unify the country peacefully. The U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique obstructed the realization of these proposals.

On June 19, 1950, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea proposed to the South Korean National Assembly to realize the peaceful unification of the country by means of amalgamating the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the South Korea National Assembly into an all-Korea legislative organ.

However, the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique eventually answered these repeated peaceable proposals with the provocation of war.

### **III. AGGRESSIVE WAR OF THE UNITED STATES AGAINST THE KOREAN PEOPLE**

#### **REAL NATURE OF WAR CRIMINALS**

For the purpose of occupying the whole Korea by force, the U.S. imperialists instigated the Syngman Rhee clique to launch an all-out armed attack against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on June 25, 1950.



When the Syngman Rhee clique launched an armed aggression on the whole area along the 38th parallel, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea strongly demanded the aggressors to stop the reckless act immediately in its utmost effort to prevent the disaster of a fratricidal war.

The aggressors, however, turned a deaf ear to this demand and stepped up their military action.

Unbearable to this situation any longer, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea took a decisive measure to repel the aggressors.

When their plot to swallow the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at one gulp by "blitzkrieg" ended in failure before the heroic counter-attack of the Korean People's Army, the United States hurled its ground, naval and air forces and started a large-scale armed aggression under the pretext of the so-called "police defence action."

This implied that the heinous aggressive policy pursued by the United States towards Korea for more than one hundred years had reached the most barbarous and sanguinary stage.

The United States hampered in every way the peaceful settlement of the Korean question from the outset and had long prepared armed invasion with a view to turning the whole Korea not only into a colony but also into a springboard to attack the Asian Continent and the entire socialist camp.

That the United States had long prepared the war cautiously was borne out by the incessant clamour of the Syngman Rhee clique for the "northward expedition", deployment of the massive troops along the 38th parallel long before it started the war on June 25, the provocation of frequent clashes along the 38th parallel, a host of confidential documents obtained by the Korean People's Army from the secret archives of Syngman Rhee during the liberation of Seoul, confessions made by high-ranking officials of the Syngman Rhee puppet government and by many other facts.

In his confidential letter of April 10, 1949 to his special envoy Cho Byung Ok, Syngman Rhee wrote: "I think you should frankly discuss this situation in fullest confidence with high officials of both the United Nations and the United States. As a matter of fact, we are ready for the unification now in every respect but one, namely, we lack arms and ammunition..."

"For this operation we need two naval vessels of 8,000 tons each, with 18 inch guns, for the defence of the Yalu and Tuman Rivers. We need fast running patrol boats to guard against Communist underground movements along our coasts. We need 200,000 soldiers well trained and organized for defence along the northern border. We need planes and anti-aircraft guns. And we need them now."

In his confidential letter dated September 30, 1949, to an American Robert Oliver, Syngman Rhee stated as follows: "I received your letter and thank you for it. Now I want to tell you briefly concerning our situation.

"I feel strongly that now is the most psychological moment when we should take an aggressive measure... Then our line of defence must be strengthened along the Tuman and Yalu Rivers. We will be in a 100 per cent better position. The natural boundary line along the rivers and the Paikdoo Mts. can be made almost impenetrable with sufficient number of planes and two or three fast running naval vessels standing at the mouths of the two rivers with fighting planes defending all the coast lines including Cheju Island.

"I am sure we can settle this question within a reasonable short time if we are only allowed to do it." (from a confidential document found by the Korean People's Army in the secret archives of Syngman Rhee when Seoul was liberated.)

In fact, the United States did everything in its power to reinforce the South Korean army until it launched the Korean war.

Even according to official data of the U.S. government, the United States provided South Korea with weapons worth 190 million dollars in 1949 alone.

On January 26, 1950 the United States concluded the so-called "ROK-U.S. Mutual Defence and Aid Agreement" with the Syngman Rhee government as a part of its war preparation.

On May 9, 1950, shortly before the provocation of the Korean war, Johnson, former chief of the "E.C.A." office in Korea, announced before the U.S. House Appropriations Committee that "100,000 men and officers of the South Korean army armed with U.S. weapons and trained by Americans have wound up preparations and are ready to start war at any moment."

The war preparation of the United States progressed with a rush in the first-half of 1950.

In February 1950, Syngman Rhee visited the U.S. Far East Command in Japan and returned with specific instructions from MacArthur on provoking an armed aggression on the northern part of the Republic before July of the same year. (From the testimony of Moon Hak Bong, former adviser of the C.I.C. of the U.S. military government and the political adviser of Syngman Rhee)

In order to provoke the Korean war, Johnson, U.S. Secretary of Defence, and Bradley, Chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, came to Tokyo in mid-June, 1950, and held a series of special secret meetings with MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Far East Command.

In the wake of this, that notorious warmonger John Foster Dulles, personally flew into South Korea on June 17, 1950 with a mission of putting a fuze to war. After inspecting the 38th parallel on June 18 and making the final examination of the "northward expedition" plan in a trench, Dulles blustered that "the United States was ready to render both material and moral aid to South Korea fighting against communism" and that "the communists would eventually lose their domination over North Korea." (Seoul, June 19, 1950, UP.)

A series of ensuing occurrences served to substantiate that Dulles finally ordered Syngman Rhee to ignite a war at that time.

Upon returning to Seoul from the 38th parallel, Dulles instructed Syngman Rhee as follows: "The time is ripe. Start the aggression against the north accompanied by a counter-propaganda on the grounds that the north has invaded the south first... If you can but hold out for two weeks, everything will go on smoothly, for during this period the United States, by accusing North Korea of attacking South Korea, will compel the United Nations to take action in whose name land, naval and air forces would be mobilized." (From the testimony of Kim Hyo Suk, the former Home Minister of the Syngman Rhee puppet government).

And in his letter dated June 20 to Syngman Rhee upon his leaving Korea, Dulles said: "I attach great importance to the decisive role which your country can play in the great drama that is unfolding." (From a document found by the Korean People's Army in the secret archives of Syngman Rhee when Seoul was liberated).

After returning to Japan from South Korea, Dulles had a lengthy talk with MacArthur on June 22, 1950, and declared that the United States would take a "positive action" "to preserve peace in the Far East." (*New York Times*, June 22, 1960)

As to what Dulles meant by the "positive action" I.F. Stone, an American journalist, said in his book *Hidden History of the Korean War*.

"This was on June 22. The 'positive action' which followed was the outbreak of war in Korea on June 25 and the commitment of the American government to large-scale intervention against communism in the Pacific area on June 27." (I.F. Stone, *Hidden History of the Korean War*, New York, 1952)

In an attempt to cover up its heinous criminal act according to its prearranged plan, the United States having provoked an aggressive war in Korea, mobilized all its propaganda machines and noisily clamoured that the war broke out by the "unprovoked attack" from the North.

However, the deceptive nature of this brazen clamour was substantiated by a number of stark, historical facts mentioned above as well as by hosts of facts which were brought to light as the days went by.

In fact, the United States and the Syngman Rhee clique had long since started the war.

In the course of preparing the "northward expedition" they had intruded into the territory north of the 38th parallel thousands of times, kidnapped inhabitants, set fire to peasants' houses, plundered them of their property and killed guiltless inhabitants.

In 1949 alone, cases of such armed intrusion numbered 1,836.

For the sole purpose of avoiding the tragedy of a fratricidal war, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea had given repeated warnings and exercised utmost patience so as not to extend the clashes along the 38th parallel.

Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique having launched an all-out aggression in the long run clamoured that the "attack" was made first by the North. This was like a thief calling others thief.

Even though the United States made a big fuss about the so-called "unprovoked attack" from the North, the foul fact was revealed during the discussion on the State Department budget at the U.S. Senate Appropriations Committee on June 5, 1951, that the State Department had already drafted even before the outbreak of the war the "resolution" on the "Korean War" to be submitted to the United Nations.

John Hickerson, the then Assistant Secretary of State for United Nations Affairs, was answering questions raised by Senator Ferguson

that day. At first Hickerson alleged that the United States was "attacked" in Korea without any "notice" but when the debate became heated it was proved to be a lie. Then he remarked that in fact, the State Department had already decided to take this "question" to the "United Nations" before the outbreak of the Korean war. He confessed as follows:

"We knew in general what we were going to say" and "we had a skeleton of a resolution here." (I.F. Stone, *Hidden History of the Korean War*, New York, 1952)

Still more materials can be cited to prove that the U.S. imperialist aggressors provoked the aggressive war in Korea.

For instance, according to a report of the Indian paper "Crossroad" dated December 22, 1950, Colonel Heida, who was in MacArthur's Headquarters at the time of the outbreak of the Korean war and then worked as a U.S. military adviser in Iran, boastfully stated on two occasions, while addressing the representatives of Iranian Army Staff and students of the Iranian military academy, that the Korean war was ignited by the South Korean army under the direct order of the U.S. Army Headquarters in Japan.

The U.S. magazine *Life* said: "We had never seen in any war throughout our history such extensive preparations as made at the time of the outbreak of the war." (*Life*, August, 1950)

Nothing can cloak the criminal nature of the U.S. imperialists who ignited the aggressive war in Korea.

### **U.N. FLAG ABUSED**

Having unleashed the aggressive war in Korea, the United States convened, according to its premeditated plan, the U.N. Security Council on June 25 in an attempt to cover up its crime with the U.N. flag and forced the council to adopt an illegal "resolution" outrightly branding the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as an "aggressor" and later on June 27 railroaded an illegal "resolution" on launching a direct armed intervention by the United States and its satellites in Korea.

How preposterous the concoction was was clearly proved by the following facts:

Firstly, the resolution was hurriedly cooked up solely on the basis

of the arbitrary, fictitious charge of the United States on the outbreak of the war on the 38th parallel without any scientific data or evidence.

Although the United States, as already mentioned above, drew up the skeleton of a "resolution" to be submitted to the U.N. even before it ignited the Korean war, the only data submitted to the U.N. Security Council for discussion were telegrams fabricated and sent by the "U.S. Ambassador to South Korea" and the "U.N. Commission on Korea," an aggressive tool of U.S. imperialism.

This was all the "evidence" they had. No more data were submitted for evidence, nor could they be submitted. It goes without saying that there was no confirmation on the authenticity of the telegrams.

For all this, it dared to give topsy-turvy definition on an "aggressor". What a preposterous and shameful forgery!

Paragraph 7, Article 2 of the U.N. Charter forbids the U.N. intervention in the domestic affairs of any state.

It was already a gross violation of the U.N. Charter that the United States forced the U.N. Security Council to discuss the Korean issue when the Syngman Rhee clique started the invasion. And once the issue was brought up for discussion to the U.N. Security Council, it should have invited the representatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to participate in the discussion in accordance with the provision of Article 32 of the U.N. Charter that any party to a dispute under consideration by the Security Council shall be invited to participate in the discussion whether it is a U.N. member or not.

However, the U.S. delegate busied himself with the adoption of the illegal "resolutions" while preventing the implementation of even such elementary procedure which should have been duly observed and was supposed to be observed.

This was because he was afraid that the real state of affairs in regard to the war provocation of the United States would be fully exposed if an on-the-spot investigation or hearing of witnesses were conducted.

Secondly, the fraudulent character of the "resolutions" on the Korean war forced by the United States through the U.N. Security Council is evinced by the fact that they were manufactured at its convenience in total violation of Paragraph 3, Article 27 of the U.N. Charter which stipulates that all decisions of the Council shall be made only by the concurring votes of the five permanent members of the Security Council.

That is, the "resolutions" were fabricated without the participation

of the Soviet Union and the Chinese People's Republic, permanent members of the Security Council.

Thirdly, the June 27 "resolution" on launching an armed intervention in the name of the U.N. was adopted by way of approving a fait accompli after the armed aggression had been already launched by the U.S. army.

It was at 12:00 hours, June 27, 1950, that U.S. President Truman "ordered" the U.S. air and naval forces to "support" the Syngman Rhee puppet army. However, the session of the Security Council at which the "resolution" on the armed intervention was illegally adopted was opened at 15:15 hours that day.

Such is the background of the armed intervention the United States committed against Korea under the pretext of "U.N. police action".

MacArthur said that "the U.S. army went into action twelve hours before the U.N. resolution was adopted." (From MacArthur's testimony made before a public hearing at the U.S. Senate in 1951) On July 7, 1950, the United States forced the Security Council to adopt an illegal "decision" on calling the troops of the United States and its subservient countries participating in the aggression in Korea the "U.N. Forces," and appointed MacArthur "Commander-in-Chief of the U.N. Forces".

This only meant that the United States had reduced the United Nations to its handy aggressive tool. It was borne out beyond doubt by the following testimony made by MacArthur who acted as the "Commander of the U.N. Forces":

"My relation with the United Nations was entirely nominal. All that I did was under the full control of the Joint Chiefs of Staff... Even my routine reports had to be submitted to the U.S. State Department and the Pentagon for censorship.

"In short, I had no relation with the United Nations in any form... All my correspondence was done by the U.S. Army Headquarters in Washington." (From MacArthur's testimony at the U.S. Senate in 1951)

### **Atrocities Unprecedented in War History**

Stepping up the war in Korea, the United States turned down all the sincere initiatives of the Soviet Union and other peace-loving countries

for the peaceful settlement of the Korean situation.

By unconditionally rejecting all the proposals for the peaceful settlement of the Korean situation, the United States evermore clearly proved to be a war provoker and the enemy of peace.

The United States not only wanted the war for occupying the whole of Korea but also wanted its continued expansion to give a shot to the arm of its economy which was faced with a crisis at the time.

Voicing the real intention of the Wall Street warmonger, *U.S. News and World Report* wrote:

"The Korean war ushered in a period of new upsurge. A situation has been created where business can be maintained on a high level, as if by an order. The Korean war has dispelled the ghost of crisis that had obstinately trailed the American businessmen following World War II. A long period of upsurge lies ahead." (*U.S. News and World Report*, August, 1951)

Van Fleet, former Commander of the U.S. Eighth Army which was dispatched to Korea, declared that "the Korean war was a blessing and that there had to be a Korea, here or elsewhere in the world." (*New York Journal and American*, January 19, 1959). However, the war did not develop the way the U.S. imperialists had expected. The United States had calculated that it could easily subjugate the Korean people by its forces armed with the latest technique. When this plan was thwarted and the U.S. imperialists sustained repeated setbacks in Korea in the face of the heroic resistance of the Korean people who rose up against the aggressors, they revealed their bestial nature in full nakedness.

Talking about the "U.N. police action," they launched an unprecedentedly destructive war in Korea. The U.S. armed aggressors tried to frighten and subjugate the Korean people by conducting barbarous indiscriminate bombing over peaceful towns and villages, massacring peaceable inhabitants, destroying economy and devastating the land in gross violation of international conventions on the laws of war.

The indiscriminate bombing of the peaceful, inhabited areas of Korea by the U.S. force already started on June 26, 1950.

As they were fleeing southward before the counter-offensive of the Korean People's Army, the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique wantonly carried out massacre, incendiarism and destruction all over South Korea. According to a rough estimate, they killed 1,146 people in Soowon, 2,060 in Choongjoo, over 600 in Kongjoo and Pyongtaik res-



pectively, more than 2,000 in Booyuh and Chungjoo respectively, 8,644 in Taejon, more than 4,000 in Chonju, more than 400 in Koonsan and Anyang each and more than 800 in Tongyung. They killed innumerable patriots and people at random in other cities and villages as well. According to a U.P. dispatch of September 15, 1951, the number of the inhabitants murdered by the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique as of that date in South Korea had reached one million. The U.S. aggressors committed more shocking barbarities including mass slaughter, plunder, destruction during their temporary occupation of the North Korean territory.

The U.S. Eighth Army command ordered its effectives: "Kill everyone! Don't let your hands tremble even when those who appear before you are children or old people. You will be serving your country as the American citizens by killing as many Koreans as possible."

A rough wartime estimate of the people massacred by the U.S. aggressive army in various localities during the temporary retreat of the Korean People's Army places the victims at:

19,072 in Anak, 35,383 in Sinchun, 5,545 in Songhwa, over 13,000 in Eunryool, 5,290 in Pyungsan, over 2,700 in Haeju, over 15,000 in Pyongyang, 1,511 in Nampo, 1,561 in Kangsuh, over 5,000 in Anjoo, over 1,400 in Sunchun, 1,560 in Chulwon, over 25,300 in Yangyang, 1,342 in Kaichun and over 1,400 in Bakchun.

Similar massacres were committed also in towns and villages, big and small, of other areas under their occupation.

The massacre in Sinchun county in Whanghai province was typical of all the mass murders committed in the northern part of the Republic.

During the fortyfive days' occupation of Sinchun county the U.S. troops massacred 35,383 people, or a quarter of the total population of this county.

Among the victims of the Sinchun massacre were over 16,200 children, old people and women.

The U.S. occupiers employed various diabolical methods in their mass murder of innocent civilians. Besides shooting, beating to death, hanging and burying alive, they used such bestial methods as killing people after dragging them around by a wire hooking the victim's ears, gauging out the eyeballs and cutting off the breasts, by skinning head or the whole body, by scooping out the lips and cutting off the tongue,

by mutilating and chopping, by boiling, by crucifying, by sawing into pieces, burning alive with fuel-oil or at the stake, by running over by tanks, etc.

They were indeed the most savage, full-scale atrocities unprecedented in history. On the barbarities of the U.S. imperialists the Investigation Commission of the Women's International Democratic Federation that visited this country during the war wrote in its report:

"These mass tortures and mass murders committed in the areas under the temporary occupation of the U.S. and Syngman Rhee troops surpass the crimes committed by Hitler nazis in temporarily occupied Europe." (Report of the Women's International Commission for the Investigation of Atrocities Committed by U.S.A. and Li Seung Man Troops in Korea. May 28, 1951)

Finding it impossible to bring the Korean people to their knees even with such brutal atrocities defying human imagination, the U.S. aggressors went so far as resorting to chemical and bacteriological weapons, flagrantly violating human morals and international conventions.

From January to March 1952 alone, the U.S. aircraft dropped germ bombs and various objects containing deadly microbes on more than 400 districts of North Korea on over 700 occasions.

U.S. Marine Colonel Frank H. Schwable, who was among the 19 airmen captured while directly taking part in the bacteriological warfare, said: "The whole plan on bacteriological warfare in Korea was based on the instructions given by the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff in October 1951 and the bacteriological warfare was further expanded on the Directive of 5th Air Force in May 1952." (Deposition Made on December 6, 1952 by U.S. Marine Col. Frank H. Schwable Captured in the Korean War)

The germ bombs dropped were found to contain innumerable noxious insects such as flies, fleas, spiders, bedbugs, mosquitos, lice, beetles and crickets laden with the most virulent infectious germs including those of cholera, pest and typhus.

But even such barbarous bacteriological warfare of the United States could not achieve its aim due to the nation-wide anti-germ struggle of the Korean people, and most of the germ carriers dropped were exterminated before they took effect.

Having failed in their bacteriological warfare the U.S. imperialists chose to perpetrate all the more frantically barbarous, indiscriminate bombing of the whole area of North Korea.

Not only Pyongyang and all the provincial capitals but also all the local towns and county seats in the northern half had been reduced almost to debris by the end of 1951 due to the frantic bombing of the U.S. air force.

Openly declaring in August 1952 that the 78 cities in the northern part would be wiped off the map, "U.N. Commander" Mark Clark further stepped up indiscriminate "scorched-earth" bombing.

There were no rural and fishing villages or out-of-the-way mountainous places, not to speak of towns, which were not made the targets of bombing.

During the year of 1952 alone, the U.S. armed forces dropped more than 200,000 bombs, big and medium, over 400,000 rocket bombs and 15 million napalm bombs on our peaceful towns and villages while firing 500 million rounds of ammunitions.

Upon the direct instruction of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff Clark ordered a big bombing on the Soopoong Hydro-power Plant in late June 1952, which was followed by the barbarous air raids against a number of other power stations including Jangjingang, Boojungang and Huchungang power stations as well as reservoirs in various parts of the country.

During the war, the U.S. aggressors destroyed or burned down in North Korea alone more than 8,700 factory buildings and production establishments, 600,000 dwelling houses, over 5,000 schools and thousands of public health, cultural and public welfare facilities.

The U.S. aggressors also committed all kinds of indescribable atrocities against our POWs.

In flagrant violation of international conventions on the treatment of POWs they daily persecuted and treated inhumanly the POWs of our side and, furthermore, used them as guinea pig, murdered, tortured and beat them at random, inflicting unbearable physical and mental pain upon them.

The horrifying atrocities committed by the U.S. army against our POWs in the POW camps on the Koje, Cheju and Bongam Islands were widely known to the world at that time.

Trying to push through its preposterous demand for the so-called "voluntary repatriation" of POWs cooked up to frustrate the armistice talks, the United States murdered more than 33,600 POWs of our side through bestial atrocities.

For not complying with their forcible demand to refuse repatriation,

the U.S. imperialists perpetrated such atrocities as massacring the POWs of our side by throwing gas grenades at them and machine-gunning them, burying them alive, burning them alive, starving or freezing them to death and setting the dogs on them and letting them kill the victims. They killed women POWs after raping them in turn.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors used the POWs of our side as guinea pig in various experiments including those of mass destruction weapons. Anchored off the Koje Island, the U.S. warship "No. 1,091," which made experiments and supplied bacteriological weapons, carried out daily more than 3,000 experiments on our POWs.

The hair-raising inhuman atrocities committed by the U.S. imperialists during their aggressive war against Korea are incompatible with the name of the whole mankind.

### **The Shameful Defeat of the Aggressors**

The U.S. imperialists exposed before the whole world their beastly nature as the truculent enemy of mankind in all its nakedness in the Korean war.

But with no desperate barbarity could they vanquish the Korean people who rose up in the just Fatherland Liberation War.

At the end of the three years of fierce war the U.S. imperialists were compelled at last to sign the Armistice Agreement, kneeling down at the very place where they had started the war.

The United States mobilized in the Korean war one-third of the U.S. ground force, one fifth of the air force and the bulk of their naval fleets plus the troops of 15 satellite countries and the Syngman Rhee puppet army—huge armed forces 2 million and several hundred thousand strong.— and an enormous amount of combat materials and technical equipment.

The United States dumped into the Korean war 73 million tons of war materials, 11 times that they consumed in the Pacific War, and squandered 20 billion dollars of military expenses.

The Korean people defended every inch of their fatherland with blood and defended to the last the independence and honour of the fatherland against the invasion of the imperialist allied forces headed by the U.S. who boasted of being the "strongest" in the world.

The Korean people dedicated everything to the struggle against the aggressors in order not to become colonial slaves again.

The just struggle of the Korean people enjoyed the active support and encouragement of the peoples of the Soviet Union, the Chinese People's Republic and other countries of the socialist camp as well as the peace-loving people the world over.

Particularly, the Chinese people assisted the Korean people with lifeblood by sending the volunteers under the banner of "resist American aggression and aid Korea."

Thus through the unflagging heroic struggle the Korean people eventually defeated the aggressors.

In the three year war the United States had more than one million 93,800 men killed, wounded or captured, among them over 397,000 U.S. soldiers, and had over 12,000 airplanes, 560 vessels, over 3,000 tanks and a huge amount of other war materials and equipment destroyed or damaged.

The ignominious defeat in the Korean war was the first and gravest defeat in the U.S. imperialists' history of aggression.

The just fatherland liberation war of the Korean people for the freedom and independence of the fatherland shattered to pieces the myth about the "almightiness" of the United States and glaringly laid bare the vicious nature of the American style "democracy".

The experience of the Korean war clearly showed that the time had gone never to return when the imperialists could subjugate and plunder the people at will and run riot in the East.

#### **IV. THE UNITED STATES OBSTRUCTS THE PEACEFUL UNIFICATION OF KOREA**

##### **MACHINATION FOR PERPETUATING THE OCCUPATION OF SOUTH KOREA**

Armistice in Korea created a new possibility of peaceful solution of the Korean question.

The Korean Armistice Agreement was concluded with the aim "to insure complete cessation of hostilities and all acts of armed forces in Korea until a final peaceful settlement is achieved" (Preamble to the

Korean Armistice Agreement), and signatories to the Agreement assumed the obligation to "hold within three months after the Armistice Agreement is signed and becomes effective a political conference of a higher level of both sides by representatives appointed respectively to settle through negotiation the questions of the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Korea, the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, etc." (Paragraph 60, Article 4, the Korean Armistice Agreement.)

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has strictly abided by the Armistice Agreement and exerted active efforts for its realization. But the United States, compelled to sign the Armistice Agreement after the defeat in its aggressive war, did not abandon its aggressive ambition towards Korea, and from the outset, embarked upon the path of violating the spirit of the Armistice Agreement to which it itself had signed and swerving from the duties bound by the agreement.

On August 8, 1953, the United States concluded with the South Korean puppet clique the "ROK-U.S. Mutual Defence Pact." This "pact" grants "the United States of America the right to station indefinitely its ground, naval and air forces in the territory of the Republic of Korea and its vicinity." Along with this, the "pact" provides for the right of the United States to unlimited interference in the internal affairs of South Korea.

This "pact" is a thoroughly aggressive and shackling one which stipulates overtly the permanent occupation of South Korea by the U.S. troops.

Conclusion of this "pact" is despicable perfidy of the U.S. side to the Korean Armistice Agreement that provides for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Korea and peaceful solution of the Korean question. Later in December 1953 the U.S. side unilaterally wrecked the preliminary conference of both sides at Panmunjom for the convocation of a political conference as stipulated in the Armistice agreement, and refused the convocation of the political conference itself. This shows all the more clearly that since the armistice the United States has been bent on saving its aggressive policy from bankruptcy, continuously maintaining its colonial rule over South Korea and holding South Korea forever as its military strategic base for unleashing a new war while obstructing the peaceful solution of the question of Korea's unification.

The expectations the world peace-loving peoples held when the

armistice was realized in Korea were gradually and systematically upset by the U.S. side.

Having wrecked the convocation of the political conference, the U.S. side abrogated Paragraph 51 of the Armistice Agreement and the "Terms of Reference for Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission". And, in defiance of the objection on the part of the "Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission", it again forcibly detained in January 1954 over 21,000 prisoners of war of our side who were to be repatriated, and handed them over to Syngman Rhee's army and the Chiang Kai-shek clique. Prior to this, on June 18, 1953, only ten days after the conclusion of the agreement on the repatriation of POWs, the U.S. imperialists, instigating Syngman Rhee, forcibly detained over 27,000 of POWs of our side.

Violating in every way Paragraph 13 of the Armistice Agreement which prohibits the reinforcement of military personnel and the introduction of reinforcing combat materials, the U.S. side began to reinforce the military strength in South Korea on a big scale and increased the strength of the South Korean army from 16 divisions at the time of the armistice to 31 divisions of over 700,000 men. The U.S. side that had been frantically reinforcing its military strength by continuously violating since the first day of the truce Sub-paragraph 13d of the Armistice Agreement prohibiting the introduction of reinforcing combat materials into Korea, perpetrated in June 1956 such an outrage as expelling from South Korea the Neutral Nations Inspection Teams which, in accordance with Paragraph 42 of the Armistice Agreement, were carrying out at the ports of entry agreed upon by both sides the "functions of supervision and inspection as stipulated in Sub-paragraphs 13c and 13d of this Armistice Agreement." And in June 1957 the U.S. side openly declared unilateral abrogation of Sub-paragraph 13d of the Armistice Agreement.

Declaring that the United States "is considering introduction of more modernized and effective weapons" into South Korea, the then U.S. Secretary of State Dulles in May 1957 expressed the intention of stepping up war preparations in South Korea by trampling down the Armistice Agreement. He said: "The Armistice Agreement ought to be interpreted with realistic approach. It has been nearly five years since it was drawn up, and it seems to me that it was designed for a short period. Today, when five years have passed, it is not realistic to replace them (weapons) with exactly the same kinds (that is, to implement the Armistice Agreement). (Washington, May 15, 1957, *AP*.)

It is a most brazen-faced gangsterism that the United States openly declared unilateral abrogation of the paragraphs of the Armistice Agreement in defiance of the stipulation of Paragraph 61 of the Armistice Agreement: "Amendments and additions to this Armistice Agreement must be mutually agreed to by the Commanders of the opposing sides."

After the unilateral abrogation of Sub-paragraph 13d of the Armistice Agreement, the United States took the course of openly turning South Korea into a base of atomic weapons and guided missiles. Between July and August 1957 the U.S. divisions in South Korea were reorganized into pentomic ones and in October of the same year the 1st Cavalry Division was moved into South Korea from Japan and reorganized into a pentomic division. Later, during the period from the end of 1957 to August 1958 "Honest John" rocket and 280 mm atomic gun battalions and guided missile "Matador" units were brought into South Korea. In 1959 "Nike Hercules" and "Hawk" guided missiles were shipped into South Korea.

Along with this, the U.S. side constantly staged military provocations and intrusions into our territory.

Due to such aggressive acts on the part of the U.S. side, the Korean armistice has remained unstable and tension in Korea still persists.

This furthermore creates a menace to peace in the Far East and the world.

While intensifying the preparations for a new war in South Korea, the United States has resorted to all manners of machinations to obstruct the peaceful unification of Korea.

The United States that had wrecked the convocation of the political conference stipulated in the Armistice Agreement rejected the just proposals of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the peaceful unification of Korea at the Geneva Conference in 1954 convened for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question, and unilaterally disrupted the conference.

Even after the Geneva Conference was wrecked, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea continued to exert patient efforts for promoting the peaceful unification of Korea. With a view to turning the Armistice into a durable peace and creating favorable conditions for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea proposed that the North and South Korean authorities reduce the armed forces of North and South



Korea to the minimum and proclaim not to resort to armed force. As a practical example it reduced unilaterally the strength of its armed forces by 80,000.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea proposed time and again to hold all-Korea free elections designed to realize through peaceful means the country's unification by the Korean people themselves on a democratic basis after making all foreign troops withdraw from Korea. In order to facilitate the realization of this programme of peaceful unification of the country and break the ice of distrust between the North and South, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea proposed at every opportunity to effect broad economic and cultural exchange, correspondence and free travel of peaceable inhabitants and to hold North-South negotiations to reach agreement on all the above-mentioned problems.

On February 5, 1958, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement once again elucidating to the world the proposals for making all foreign troops withdraw from Korea and solving the Korean question through peaceful means by the Korean people themselves.

In concurrence with these proposals, the Government of the Chinese People's Republic withdraw on its own initiative all the units of the Chinese People's Volunteers from North Korea by October 1958.

This opened a more favorable phase for the peaceful unification of Korea.

But the U.S. imperialists refused to withdraw their troops from South Korea and machinated to perpetuate the split of Korea by tightening their colonial rule and stubbornly obstructing unification of Korea.

The U.S. army prevents with the bayonets North and South Korea from making any contact, blocking the way with the bayonet on the Military Demarcation Line.

It is the U.S. imperialist aggressors that are entirely accountable for the continued artificial division of Korea today.

### **TYRANNY, PLUNDER AND EXPLOITATION INTENSIFIED**

The United States, intent on obstructing Korea's peaceful unification and continuously occupying South Korea, has since the armistice done its utmost to consolidate its colonial rule.

Syngman Rhee regime, the instrument of the U.S. colonial rule, was further isolated and rejected from the people after ceasefire and was shaken to its foundation.

The United States tried to save the crisis by intensifying Syngman Rhee's despotic tyranny, fascist military-police rule and even obliterating the elementary norms of democracy.

Under the tyranny of U.S. imperialism and the Syngman Rhee clique, South Korea was turned into a colonial prison which became ever more suffocating day by day.

South Korea became a land without any law and moral standard, with lawlessness and despotism holding absolute sway. Even the South Korean press pointed out that "there were six codes of laws before, but now there are eight, for two laws—lawlessness and unlawfulness—have been added." (South Korean paper *Tonga Ilbo*, April 16, 1956.)

All political parties and social organizations which did not comply with the U.S. policy of colonial enslavement were persecuted constantly and then disbanded, while publications that reported truth were suspended or forced to discontinue. The South Korean "Progressive Party" was dissolved solely because it had advocated "peaceful unification" and its Chairman, Jo Bong Am was executed. In December 1958, the "New National Security Law," a rare malignant fascist law which condemns to death or life imprisonment any person who was not to the liking of U.S. imperialism and the Syngman Rhee clique, was passed, after the opposition members were locked up in the basement of the National Assembly Hall. The slightest expression of the demand for the right to existence and freedom by the South Korean people was mercilessly persecuted. Even according to the data appeared in the South Korean press, more than 811,700 people were arrested and imprisoned during the period from 1955 to 1959. In the year of 1959 alone, more than 247,000 were arrested and imprisoned.

While intensifying political suppression, the United States has in the post-war period stepped up the destruction, plunder and exploitation of the South Korean economy under the cloak of what they call "aid". As far back as December 10, 1948, the United States, under the "ROK-U.S. Economic Aid Agreement" which it concluded with the Syngman Rhee puppet regime, seized the right to control all economic affairs — including the disposal of South Korean natural resources, production and supply, foreign exchange transactions and all

exports and imports, forced collection of rice and rationing of food grains. Having cooked up the "Agreement of the ROK-U.S. Joint Economic Commission on the Programme of Economic Reconstruction and Financial Stabilization" in December 1953, the United States acquired, through the "ROK-U.S. Joint Economic Commission" in which the American representative has the final say, the rights to fix the exchange rate of the South Korean currency, control the market prices, procure, import and distribute "aid" goods, and even "the right to examine" and control "all matters pertaining to the economy and planning of the Republic of Korea so that the (South Korean) economy may be part of the general program aimed at the maximum support to the military action of the U.N. Command" in South Korea. (Clause 4, Article 1, Agreement on Economic Co-ordination between the Republic of Korea and the U.N. Command.") As a result, the South Korean puppet regime, far from managing its economy independently, had to obtain the approval of this commission even when compiling the budget and working out taxation programme.

In December 1956, the "ROK-U.S. Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation" was rigged up. It is a shackling treaty that legalizes the unlimited colonial control of the United States over South Korea.

Under this "treaty," U.S. capital has acquired the right to take part "legally" in "all kinds of commercial, industrial, financial and other business activities" in South Korea and set up "branch offices," "agencies," "offices," "factories" and all other necessary facilities.

This "treaty" also offers U.S. capital unlimited rights to "acquire and possess" land, building and other immovables and grants all U.S. citizens and their predatory organs extraterritorial privileges.

The South Korean authorities have no right to deal independently with the criminal cases in which U.S. monopoly capitalists are involved in South Korea, nor can they independently levy tax on them.

The "ROK-U.S. Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation" and other numerous "agreements" and "treaties" imposed upon South Korea by the United States are the documents of aggression, documents far worse than the "Eulsa Protectorate Treaty" which Japanese imperialism imposed on Korea to colonize her.

The so-called U.S. "aid" is the basic means the United States employs in putting South Korea under its political, economic and military control. According to statistics, the total amount of the "aid" offered

by the United States to South Korea since August 15, 1945 reaches more than 10,000 million dollars. But 74.5 per cent of the total amount of the "aid" is direct "military aid" (South Korean *Monthly Statistical Review, Bank of Korea*, No. 6, 1960). And as for the so-called "economic aid," 78.6 per cent of the money from the sale of "aid" goods were spent to maintain the South Korean army.

Dillon, U.S. Secretary of Treasury, admitted: "as is the case in South Korea,.....most of the aid was necessary for supporting the troops and air force" and accordingly "the aid was not used for the purpose of development." (Seoul, June 7, 1961, *Dongyang*)

The United States ruined the South Korean national industry by bringing in its surplus goods under the cloak of "aid", raked colonial super profits by selling them at high price to the South Korean people, and appropriated the money from the sale for military purpose. Moreover, money from the sale of "aid" goods is used by the United States as a bait in seizing the artery of the South Korean economy including finance, banking and major factories.

The prices of such major goods as coal, petroleum, fertilizer, etc., which are brought into South Korea by the United States as "aid" goods are much higher than those in the world market. This is really predatory.

For example, U.S. coal priced 15 dollars per ton in 1955 in the world market was sold in South Korea at 30 dollars and 80 cent while U.S. crude sugar priced 105 dollars per ton in 1956 was sold at 170 dollars.

Such undisguised fraud is common practice in South Korea.

Having infiltrated "counterpart funds," money from the sale of "aid" goods, into the budget of the puppet South Korean government and all domains of the South Korean economy, the U.S. established complete sway over the economic life of South Korea. Farley, U.S. representative on the "ROK-U.S. Joint Economic Commission," openly stated that "our interference in the domestic affairs of South Korea is justifiable because nearly half of her budget is made up of the counterpart funds controlled by the United States". (South Korean paper *Hankook Ilbo*, July 2, 1960).

The Japanese press, too, pointed out: "The South Korean government has so far been a mere commission for distribution of the aid funds. USOM in South Korea functions as a government behind the curtain". (Japanese journal *Chuo Koron*, February 1962 issue.)

For military expenses, the United States harshly squeezed from the

South Korean people several times as much money as its "aid".

Even according to the official data, South Korea's direct military expenditure increased from 39,185 million hwan in 1953 to an astronomical figure of 189,788 million hwan in 1960. During the same period, tax exaction from the South Korean people jumped from 20,962,500,000 hwan to 240,435,800,000 hwan, or about 12 times. (Statistics from the South Korean *Economic Year Book*, 1955, 1956, 1959 editions; *Annual Report of Economic Statistics*, 1960 edition; *Monthly Review of the Industrial Bank*, 1961.)

The U.S. "aid" has completely ruined the national economy of South Korea and brought about the subordination of the economy to the United States.

All branches of the South Korean industry now have to always depend on the United States for major raw materials and equipment.

The production indices of the South Korean manufacturing industry in 1958 was less than two-thirds of the 1946 level.

Grain output in South Korea decreased by 895,000 tons in the years from 1955 to 1959 compared with the average output in the five-year period from 1936 to 1940. (South Korean *Economic Year Book*, 1959.) Particularly, cotton production dwindled to about one-fifth.

South Korea, which exported several million suk of grain in the pre-liberation days, has now become a land of chronic famine which imports several million suk of grain every year.

Intensified colonial plunder and economic ruin have plunged the South Korean people into a slough of privations.

Workers are forced to work 10-18 hours and are paid starvation wages — less than one-third of the minimum living expenses. (Seoul, August 24, 1961, *Dongyang, Monthly Statistical Review of Bank of Korea*, March 1960 issue). More than six million unemployed and semi-unemployed are roaming about the streets in South Korea. (Japanese journal *Toyo Keizai* of December 9, 1961.)

In the South Korean countryside, more than one million peasant households become foodless every year. They leave the villages and go about begging as they cannot get even grass roots and tree bark to eat. (Seoul, September 14, 1960, *Dongyang*.)

Millions of people suffering from various diseases cannot go to the hospital as they cannot cover the expenses for medical treatment.

For lack of funds and raw materials and owing to the difficulty in marketing, middle and small traders and enterprisers are daily going bankrupt and joining the ranks of the unemployed.

The youth and students, deprived of the opportunity of learning, are pressganged into the puppet army. And even those who have managed to finish schools are having hard time because they cannot find jobs.

South Korea has literally become a land of darkness.

The South Korean people call this the "worst privations in four thousand years."

The South Korean journal *Jaijung*, March 1961 issue, wrote: "The reality of their living, which one cannot see with dry eyes, is the outcome of the U.S. aid."

With the economic ruin becoming worse and worse, the South Korean people who suffer from starvation, poverty and utter lack of rights, could no longer restrain their discontent and indignation at the U.S. imperialists' colonial policy and the reactionary rule of the Syngman Rhee clique.

#### **COLLAPSE OF THE SYNGMAN RHEE PUPPET REGIME AND THE CRISIS OF THE COLONIAL RULING SYSTEM**

Unable to bear any longer hunger, poverty and non-right, the product of the colonial enslavement policy of American imperialism and the treacherous reactionary rule of the puppet Syngman Rhee government, the South Korean people rose in a nation-wide struggle of resistance in April 1960 giving vent to their long pent-up resentment.

The eruption was occasioned by the murderous, fraudulent "elections" held under the "U.N. supervision" as usual on March 15, 1960 by the United States and the Syngman Rhee clique.

The South Korean people in their resistance struggle held demonstrations everywhere in South Korea like a surging wave in demand of a new life, and a new government. In Seoul, the demonstrators closed in upon the Syngman Rhee's stronghold, stormed and destroyed the premises of the cursed "U.S.O.M. in South Korea" and "U.S. Economic Coordinators' Office in South Korea" and tried to pull down the statue of the notorious MacArthur who killed innumerable Koreans.

The explosion of the resentment of the South Korean people compelled the United States to call back Syngman Rhee whom it had protected with the help of the bayonet for 12 years.

The April popular uprising in South Korea represented a severe verdict of history before the whole world on the unpardonable aggressive crimes the United States had committed in South Korea since it rigged up the puppet Syngman Rhee government at the point of the bayonet by usurping the U.N. signboard.

The South Korean people settled accounts the aggressive crimes of U.S. imperialism with their blood and irrefutably proved that all the noisy utterances made so far by the United States and the "U.N. Commission" sent to South Korea as a tool of the U.S. aggression were a sheer lie.

The "U.N. Commission" had described as "fair, free elections" all the fraudulent "elections" held in South Korea in an atmosphere of terror and bloody suppression since May 1948 and advertised about the "development of democracy" in South Korea.

On the basis of such false reports, the U.S. delegates at every session of the U.N. General Assembly made hypocritical statements in the following manner:

"The Republic of Korea has continually developed the representative character of its government. There has been an expression of free will of the people there... This has been confirmed in the reports of the UNCURK. We were encouraged by the report of the commission to the effect that the progressive fact that democracy is striking its root deep has remained conspicuous." (From the speech of U.S. delegate Greenbaum at the 11th Session of the U.N. General Assembly).

On the eve of the April 1960 popular uprising, the UNCURK in its "reports" submitted to the 14th Session of the U.N. General Assembly clamoured about the "representative government" in South Korea, saying that "in the year under review the effectiveness of the civil government has expanded and the economic conditions have improved as a whole." (The ninth annual report of the same Commission, 1959.)

The government which had for ten odd years been described as a "representative government" brought into being as a result of the "free, fair U.N. supervised elections" was overthrown by the resistance struggle of the people. The brazen hypocrisy, fallacy and concoctions resorted to in the past by the United States and the "U.N. Commission for Unifica-

tion and Rehabilitation of Korea" were now kept in record of dirty crimes.

To embellish its colonial ruling machinery in South Korea, the United States called South Korea a "show-window of democracy" or a "bulwark of freedom" in the past.

But a big uprising of people demanding freedom and democracy broke out in the "show-window of democracy" and "bulwark of freedom," and it exposed to the whole world what the utterances made by the U.S. imperialists really meant.

In the past, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea constantly exposed and charged the aggressive crimes of the United States in South Korea, their grave consequences and the hypocritical activities of the "U.N. Commission," a tool of the U.S. aggression, and repeatedly advanced reasonable measures for settling the Korean question. This won the warm support of the people the world over who value peace and national independence.

Only the United States and its followers always made futile attempts to cover up and justify their aggressive nature labelling the reasonable claims of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as "propaganda".

But history has judged who has been just, who has been sincere,

Now no one has any doubt about the fact that the "freedom and democracy" in South Korea vaunted by the United States and its servant "UNCURK" were nothing but the fascist tyranny trampling underfoot even the elementary human right to life and cruelly suppressing the people.

The machinations of the United States to conceal its colonial enslavement policy in South Korea with the U.N. signboard went bankrupt and its colonial domination was shaken to its root.

But, instead of drawing due lesson from their disgraceful defeat, the U.S. imperialists further intensified their domination and interference in South Korea while working hard to save their colonial rule from crisis.

The United States rigged up the puppet Chang Myun regime employing the same method as it did when framing up the puppet Syngman Rhee government. And it busily worked to shore up the Chang Myun "regime" while manoeuvring to evade its responsibility for the aggressive criminal acts and their grave consequences.

In its statement of October 11, 1960, the U.S. State Department con-



cealing the U.S. crimes and dictating to the South Korean people, brazenly declared as follows:

"The majority of the problems confronting the present government of South Korea are those left over by the Syngman Rhee government and they cannot be solved easily and immediately.

"We place full confidence in the present government and its ability to deal with the difficult problems confronting South Korea at present. The present South Korean government deserves the wholehearted support of the people which is needed for solving these problems."

Though the South Korean people shed their blood in the fight for freedom, liberation, a new government, a new life, none of their urgent demands were realized.

The South Korean people became convinced from their own experience that so long as the U.S. army remains in South Korea there will be no change for the better, no matter who may come to "power."

With the lapse of time, the South Korean people pinned their hope more and more to the brilliant achievements made by the North Korean people in the construction of the national economy and came to find the way out of their hunger, poverty and non-rights in the peaceful unification of the country.

Already in August and November 1960 the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea advanced, as epochal measures for promoting the country's unification, the supreme aspiration of the nation, new, concrete unification proposals including that for a confederation of North and South Korea, and put forward proposals for realizing economic and cultural exchanges and co-operation between North and South Korea and promoting the independent development of the national economy in South Korea.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea proposed that, if the South Korean authorities were not yet prepared to accept the holding of free North-South general elections, a confederation of North and South Korea be enforced as a provisional measure in order to solve, to begin with, such urgent national problems of restoring the ruined South Korean national economy and relieving the South Korean people of the privations.

This new unification programme of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea aroused widespread reaction at home and abroad. Particularly, the South Korean people enthusiastically sup-

ported it, saying that "without unification the fellow-countrymen can neither live nor prosper."

Under the powerful pressure of the rapidly mounting popular movement in urgent demand of the peaceful unification of the country by the Koreans themselves and the North-South negotiation and intercourse, the situation changed to such an extent that even some within the South Korean ruling circles were compelled to recognize the necessity of North-South economic and cultural exchanges.

On December 27, 1960, representatives of political parties and social organizations and democratic personages in South Korea aspiring after the peaceful unification of the country by the nation itself met in Seoul and formed the Central Consultative Council for National Self-dependent Unification.

At its inaugural meeting, the consultative council, with a determination to "live by ourselves not depending on any foreign forces," maintained that "all the forces of the nation should be rallied" to achieve "self-dependent, peaceful national unification."

Besides, people of all walks of life in South Korea waged more active struggle for the realization of their demands for unification.

On November 5, students of the Law College, Pusan University, held a demonstration carrying placards with the words: "Unification is the only way out!" "Don't present empty unification proposal at the U.N.!", etc. (Seoul, November 5, 1960, *Hapdong*)

The American imperialist aggressors have made every machination to check the rapidly growing movement for unification among the South Korean people.

UPI reported that "the U.N. Command would exert its influence to prevent the South Korean government from falling into, or being forced into" the unification movement. (Tokyo, November 23, 1960, *UPI*)

Under U.S. pressure, Chang Myun, as Syngman Rhee did, opposed the self-dependent unification of the country through North-South negotiation and even declared that "it is better to remain divided as now." (Seoul, April 20, 1961, *Dongyang*)

In those days the United States scheming to impede the peaceful unification of Korea and perpetuate its division adopted new measures for intensifying its colonial rule and plunder in South Korea. On Febru-

ary 1, 1961, the United States, with the aim of intensifying its additional plunder in South Korea, again raised the exchange rate of U.S. dollar and South Korean hwan to 1:1300 only one month after it had been raised from 1:650 to 1:1000. Then, on February 8, it imposed upon the Chang Myun regime the so-called "ROK-U.S. Economic and Technical Agreement," an out-and-out shackling and predatory agreement.

Such predatory measures taken by the United States evoked great indignation of the South Korean people against the American imperialists.

"Announcement of the conclusion of the ROK-U.S. economic and technical agreement gave rise to riotous protest throughout the Republic of Korea." (Seoul, February 26, 1961, *UPI*.)

Limitless predatory activities on the part of the United States caused louder voice of indignation throughout South Korea. "Yankees, go Home!" (Seoul, February 15, 1961, *Hapdong*)

In South Korea, struggles of people of all walks of life mounted as the days went by against the U.S. imperialists' colonial policy and in demand of the withdrawal of the U.S. army and the peaceful unification of the country, relief from starvation and poverty and in demand of the right to existence.

On March 22, in Seoul, more than 20,000 citizens of all strata, braving the police suppression, held demonstrations in front of the U.S. Embassy and the "National Assembly" building shouting such slogans as. "Down with the Chang regime, a rehash of the Rhee regime!" and "U.S. army, go home!" (Seoul, March 22, 1961, *Hapdong*; Seoul, March 23, 1961, *Dongyang*.)

On April 19, 1961 some 100,000 students and citizens held a "meeting marking the first anniversary of April 19", in Seoul. At the meeting they denounced the U.S. predatory policy. They said, "we won't indefinitely live on others' left-over surplus farm produce," and pledged to "find the way for nation's self-support." (Seoul, April 19, 1961, *Donghwa*.)

On the same day also, in Seoul, more than 3,000 students of eleven colleges of the Seoul University held "a rally denouncing foreign forces" and adopted a declaration and a resolution. Then they marched the street shouting "We want a unified and independent fatherland!" and carrying more than 200 placards with the words: "Blood of April cries out! Outside forces, get away!" "Korea belongs to the Koreans!" "Students of the North and the South, let's meet at Panmunjom!" "Don't believe

Yankees! Japs are reviving. Koreans, be vigilant!" "We demand communication between North and South. Why can't we come and go in our own territory", etc. (Seoul, April 19, 1961, *Donghwa, Hapdong, Dongyang, Reuter*)

The struggle of the South Korean youth and students for the unification of the country finally developed into an active movement demanding a meeting of the North and South Korean students.

This proposal of the South Korean students was ardently responded to by the North Korean youth and students and was actively supported by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Encouraged by this, the students of 17 colleges and one high school in South Korea held on May 5 a "Meeting of the Sponsors of the National Students' Association for National Unification" and welcomed and supported the letter of the North Korean youth and students which agreed to holding a North-South Korean students' meeting. They decided to hold the "Meeting of North-South Korean Students" in May.

On May 13, in Seoul, more than 10,000 citizens held a "rally in welcome of the North-South Korean students' meeting and for accelerating the national unification!" Following the meeting, they held a demonstration shouting slogans: "Let's go to the North! Come to the South! Let's meet at Panmunjom! Don't hamper the unification," etc. (Seoul, May 13, 1961, *Donghwa*.)

The tendency became stronger than ever to realize the eagerly desired territorial and national unity by the Korean people themselves through interchange and negotiation between the North and South, and to tear down that cursed artificial barrier which has existed for 16 years.

Utterly confused, the U.S. imperialist aggressors went over to open military fascist rule in order to crush the anti-American national salvation struggle of the South Korean people who rose up for the peaceful unification of the country and to save the foundation of its colonial rule from the catastrophic crisis.

The fact that the United States cast away even the smokescreen of the colonial rule which it had advertized as "the only lawful government" set up through the "U.N. supervised elections" shows unequivocally that it resorts to any means to shore up the foundation of its colonial rule.

The earnest aspiration of the South Korean people for the country's peaceful unification was again ruthlessly trampled down by the United States' desperate suppression.

From this it follows all the more clearly that U.S. imperialism is the chief obstructor of the peaceful unification of Korea.

## **V. INTENSIFICATION OF THE MACHINATIONS FOR UNLEASHING A NEW WAR BY THE UNITED STATES**

### **GRIM REALITY**

The U.S. imperialists have subjugated everything to the preparations for a new war and driven South Korea still deeper into a mire of political and economic catastrophe while imposing unprecedentedly ferocious suppressions upon the people since they switched over to open military fascist rule.

In South Korea even the last vestige of "democracy" and "freedom" was completely wiped out under the rigid martial law which has continued in force for more than one year now, and South Korea has been turning into a land of more horrifying terrorism and darkness.

All the political parties and social organisations have been dissolved and a large number of press and publication organs closed down.

In the past one year, the U.S. imperialists set up and expanded the apparatus for suppression such as army, police, and prisons on a big scale and covered the whole of South Korea with espionage network.

The U.S. imperialists have a host of patriotic personages and young students severely punished and sentenced to death or capital punishment for the sole reason that they advocated the peaceful North-South unification.

Today, the South Korean people under the military, fascist suppression cannot even have private gatherings or walk freely to say nothing of political activities.

The U.S. imperialists do not even allow the South Korean people to talk about the peaceful unification of the fatherland, the most urgent, national aspiration of the South Korean people, and are trying by hook or by crook to perpetuate the national division.

Economic catastrophe is growing acute with every passing day and the people find it ever harder to eke out living in today's South Korea under the military fascist rule.

Even American papers were obliged to admit that "as for the South Korean economy, the past one year was the worst since the Korean war." (*New York Times*, January, 1962.)

Production has decreased and the number of bankrupt enterprises has sharply increased. The factories in operation numbered only 10-20% of the total.

The South Korean rural economy, too, has been further devastated.

The grain output in 1961 was less than 75% as against that in the closing days of the Japanese imperialist rule.

Even according to data released by the South Korean authorities, in South Korea the foodless peasants who required urgent relief numbered some 3.4 million in February this year (Seoul, February 22, 1962, *Dongyang*.) and it was expected that the foodless population would run into 10 million in June. (*Radio Seoul*, March 9, 1962.)

As for the present South Korean economy the import exceeds the export 14.8 times (*Monthly Review of the Bank of Korea*, April 1961) and the yearly income per capita is less than 60 dollars, one of the lowest in the world. Nevertheless, South Korea has to maintain more than 700,000 strong army as the American cannon fodder and it has been completely reduced into a military appendage of the United States, which has to consume over one-third of the total annual production value for military expenditure.

Since the recent "currency reform", economic chaos in South Korea has been further aggravated and business activities have been paralyzed.

In the 10 days following the enforcement of the "currency reform," "some 65% of the South Korea's medium and small enterprises came to a standstill." (Seoul, June 20, 1962, *AP*.)

The hardships of living of the South Korean people are ever mounting.

Indeed, the South Korean people "are living only because they have not breathed their last." (South Korean paper *Kyunghyang Shinmoon*, December 26, 1961)

Social chaos, too, has reached the extreme in South Korea due to the political and economic catastrophe resulting from the colonial predatory policy of the United States and to the influx of the decadent American way of life and Yankee culture.

The number of criminal cases such as murder, robbery, theft, violence-

ce, swindling, embezzlement, corruption and immoral acts run into an average of 300,000 a year.

South Korea is literally a living hell where the very existence of millions of people is under constant menace with no food to eat, no clothes to put on and no place to sleep.

### FANATIC WAR PREPARATION

Today the United States is trying harder than ever before to provoke another war in Korea.

In violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement, the United States is continuously reinforcing its troops in South Korea and stepping up the military conscription and armed expansion in South Korea on a bigger scale.

According to a statement made by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Lemnitzer at the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee the numerical strength of the U.S. Army in South Korea increased by 15,000 in 1961. (Washington, June 14, 1961, *AP*.)

The United States which completely holds the commanding power over the South Korean army is pressing ahead with its plan for drafting another 300,000 South Korean youth and middle-aged in 1962 as its cannon-fodder. (*Seoul*, April 2, 1962, *Dongyang*.)

The United States is incessantly supplying new-type weapons to the South Korean army while "modernising" the equipment of its own army.

It shipped into South Korea four landing crafts and six warships on March 28 and April 6, 1962, (*Seoul*, April 16, 1962, *Dongyang*.)

The large-scale war preparations the United States is making in South Korea find vivid expression in the fact that 281,440,000 million dollars or 31 per cent of the U.S. military "aid" earmarked for the Far East last year went to South Korea and that the United States allotted 25 per cent of its expenditure for the construction of overseas military bases this year to South Korea while expanding there the military base system of air fields, harbors, military roads and depots. (Washington, April 9, 1962, *UPI*.)

The U.S. bellicose generals are frequenting the Military Demarcation

Line one after another raising clamours about the "completion of war posture" and constantly increasing war atmosphere and tension.

Lemnitzer who came to South Korea last April stated that "there was no area where combat readiness was maintained on such a high level and with such constancy as in South Korea." (Washington, April 4, 1962, *UPI*.)

Parallel with the massive reinforcement of the armed forces, the U.S. Army Command is constantly staging provocative military manoeuvres in the vicinity of the Military Demarcation Line and the Demilitarized Zone.

Even according to preliminary data released by the authorities of the U.S. Army Command, in 1961 over 34 large-scale military "exercises" of all kinds were staged in the condition of simulated attack against North Korea. On October 13, 1961, U.S. Army Commander in South Korea Merroy called up commanders of the U.S. and South Korean armies and ordered them to "reexamine their respective operational programmes immediately for they cannot tell when war would start." (Seoul, October 13, 1961, *UPI*.)

This year, too, U.S. imperialism is staging large-scale military manoeuvres.

The U.S. 8th Army staged extensive winter "military manoeuvre" for 4 days from January 15, 1962 south of the Demilitarized Zone, and then from February 6, another winter "military manoeuvre," the "largest of its kind since the war," near the Military Demarcation Line with 75,000 men participating. (Seoul, February 4, 1962, *AFP*)

Operation "Bull," amphibious "exercise", started in Pohang from June 22. (Seoul, June 22, 1962, *Hapdong*.)

Along with the frenzied war preparations, the U.S. side is incessantly committing provocations against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the ground, in the air and on the sea.

Provocative intrusions perpetrated by the U.S. side against the northern half of the Republic in violation of the Armistice Agreement from July 27, 1953 to the end of May, 1962, totalled 3,913, counting only those brought up before the Korean Military Armistice Commission. This included 199 intrusions by warships and 672 by aircraft.

Such machinations of U.S. imperialism continue to keep Armistice instable.



As a last resort to salvage the shaky foundation of their colonial rule, the U.S. imperialists have gone so far as again to drag into South Korea the Japanese militarists, their old colleague and the inveterate enemy of the Korean people.

The United States is so actively manipulating the "ROK-Japan talks" in order to cook up "NEATO," an aggressive military bloc, which is to include South Korea with the revived Japanese militarist forces as its core.

The forces of Japanese militarism are cunningly trying to set the hoof of reaggression on South Korea with the backing of the U.S. imperialists as they did in the past.

Owing to this, today South Korea is faced with a danger of being reduced into a colony of both the U.S. and Japanese aggressors.

The war preparations of the U.S. imperialists in South Korea are now increasing tension in Korea and, furthermore, gravely threatening peace in the Far East and the rest of the world.

### **U.S. IMPERIALISM IS THE SWORN ENEMY OF THE KOREAN PEOPLE**

In South Korea, the U.S. imperialist aggressors, holding sway over all domains and behaving as a colonial tyrant, have imposed upon the people all sorts of misfortunes and sufferings — political non-rights, poverty, starvation and social chaos. Their atrocities against the innocent population — murder, violence, rape and plunder of property — have become more and more rampant.

Since South Korea was occupied by the U.S. army which takes to national contempt and racial discrimination, the beautiful land of Korea has been drenched with the blood of the innocent inhabitants slaughtered by the U.S. bayonets, and wherever the U.S. army goes people are in constant suspense and fear.

The Koreans humiliated, insulted and killed by the U.S. army daily for no reason are too many to enumerate.

The atrocities committed by the U.S. army before and during the Korean war were mentioned in the forgoing chapters.

In the post-war period, too, the U.S. army has always indulged in

atrocities in South Korea, committing violence, homicide and outrages against many guiltless inhabitants.

The U.S. army kills the Korean people just for the fun of it, and uses them for target practice and even objects of military training.

On October 22, 1955, in Kansang ri, Joongdong myun, Sangjoo county, North Kyungsang Province, a U.S. air force plane dropped a bomb on the peasants sowing barley using them as a target of air-raid training and killed 27-year-old Pak Moon Sun instantly. (South Korean paper *Kyunghyang Shinmoon*, October 24, 1955.)

On December 16, 1956, when the train of the U.S. Army 183rd Transportation Group was passing through Soosaik dong, Sudaimoon District, Seoul, Carton A. Milcke of the U.S. Army 728th MP detachment who was assigned to the train fired a hunting gun at a 17-year-old boy Pak Kyung Deuk who was passing by and fatally wounded him. (South Korean paper *Chosun Ilbo*, December 18 1956.)

The U.S. army kills the Korean people as a sort of hobby, perpetrates violence and outrages against them, set army dogs to pedestrians and is engaged in robbery and plunder; the U.S. army makes no scruples of committing cruel atrocities which surpasses imagination.

On July 6, 1957, in Inchon, a U.S. soldier on guard duty shot to death a three-year-old Kim Yung Ho on the charge of "stealing gasoline" (South Korean paper "*Hankook Ilbo*", July 15, 1957.)

On October 22, 1954, in Hodang-dong, Yungchun county, North Kyungsang Province, two U.S. soldiers fired their hunting guns at a peasant named Choi Bok Won who was harvesting rice in the field, and inflicted severe wounds upon him, "taking him for a pheasant" in broad daylight. (South Korean paper *Chosun Ilbo*, October 31, 1954.)

On February 25, 1958, Maj. Thomas G. James, chief of U.S. 8th Army aircraft maintenance station and company illegally confined in their barracks 14-year-old shoe-shine boy named Kim Choon Il, cruelly beat him for 5-6 hours with sticks and leather straps, stabbed him at random, pulled out his toenails and hair with pliers, daubed coal-tar on his head and face and then nailed him in a wooden box. Then they loaded the box on a helicopter and took it to the airfield of the U.S. 1st Corps in Euijungboo, Yangjoo County, Kyunggi Province, where they threw the box. (South Korean paper *Tonga Ilbo*, March 4, 1958.)

On April 16, 1957 in Pajoo 80 American MPs led by their company commander Smith of a MP detachment of U.S. 24th Division unlawfully

besieged a village and committed a wholesale plundering. They looted from 185 families 2,324 items of property altogether, including handkerchieves, wrappers and kitchen utensils, alleging that they were all war supplies. More, they unlawfully detained 70 innocent villagers and a few days later evicted 600 inhabitants on the false charge of hooligans. (South Korean paper *Tonga Ilbo and Chosun Ilbo*, April 23, 1957.)

The U.S. aggressive army perpetrates indescribably cruel atrocities on Korean women—violence of all descriptions, bloodshed and insult. At about 9 p.m., August 24, 1954, in Yungdeungpo District, Seoul, over 20 U.S. soldiers knocked down Li In Soon who was passing by and raped her in turn and then kicked her into the gutter. (South Korean paper *Pyunghwa Shinmoon*, August 27, 1954.)

On June 9, 1958, in Taejon West, South Choongchung Province, a U.S. army corporal bestially abused a 50-year-old woman and strangled the victim to death. Then he even set fire to the houses and store houses of the victim's neighbours—Ryoo Kwan Hyang, Suh Myung Joon and Ko Jai Yoon—and ran away. (South Korean paper *Tonga Ilbo*, June 11, 1958.)

On December 31, 1959, Capt. Thomas, company commander of 40th Tank Bn., U.S. 7th Div., and his men detained in a dark warehouse two Korean women who happened to pass by their barracks, and beat them black and blue with leather straps, stripped them naked, and painted their backs and the lower parts of their bodies with yellow paint and then drove them out of the barracks. (South Korean paper *Hankook Ilbo*, Jan. 19, 1960.) A few days later on January 2, 1960, a group of American officers of the same unit perpetrated another atrocity—they shaved off the Korean women's hair and kicked them out into the street. (South Korean paper *Hankook Ilbo*, January 5, 1960.)

The U.S. army continues to commit murder and outrages everywhere.

On January 2, this year, the U.S. army soldiers fired hunting guns at a fisherman who was angling at a hole made in the ice on the Rimjin River and inflicted severe wounds on him. Four days later, on January 6, a corporal Tony of D-Co., 8th Reg., U.S. 1st Cav. Div.; and a score of other American soldiers besieged over 40 Koreans who were gathering firewood on a mountain in Hapo ri, Jindong myun, Jangdan county, Kyunggi Province, fired guns at them "just like hunting ducks," killing 25-year old Hwang Kwang Gil and 28-year old Lyoo Gi Yong. (South Korean paper *Hankook Ilbo*, February 10, 11, 1962.)

On May 29, in Pajoo, Kyunggi Province, 1st Lt. Thomas M. Walt and 1st Lt. David W. Swanson of C Co., U.S. 1st Cav. Div. seized without reason Li Il Ryong who was working near the company, put a thick rope around his neck and stunned him by beating with clubs. Still not satisfied, they stripped him naked, suspended him on the electric pole head over heels, beat and kicked him until he spit blood and was mortally injured. (Seoul, June 1, 1962, *Dongyang*.)

On May 30, in the vicinity of the U.S. air base in Osan M.P. Peterson assigned to the base seized a peasant named Sin Duk Sun (50 years old) for no reason, set a military dog on him letting it bite him more than 30 times, and then dragged the blood-stained man down the street. (Seoul, June 7, 1962, *UPI*.)

As seen above, the U.S. army in South Korea behaves as the blood-thirsty aggressors.

Posing as the "chosen superior nation", they apply in South Korea the same barbarity with which they slaughtered natives of the American continent, the same cruelty with which they engaged in slave trade and that vicious practice of racism still rampant in the U.S.A. And yet, they consider that it is not a crime to commit whatever violence and outrage against the South Korean people.

That is why the U.S. military authorities do not assume any moral responsibility or feel any pangs of conscience in regard to the barbarities of the officers and men under their command. But, on the contrary, they regard them as a matter of course and always stigmatize the Koreans who were mercilessly slaughtered as "thieves."

The atrocities being perpetrated by the U.S. army against the South Korean people constitute a total infringement upon the morality and honour of the entire mankind, as well as the most heinous criminal acts violating the principles of international law.

An end must be put to the situation in which the U.S. armymen who came across the ocean and indulge in plunder and tyranny occupying other nation's territory are always regarded as "acting in self-defence" while the South Korean people, the master, who can neither lead a care-free life nor sleep in peace even a moment due to the rampant barbarities and despotism of the U.S. army should always be labelled as "thief".

Today the barbarities of the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops have aroused the burning indignation of all honest-minded people.

The anti-American struggle of the South Korean youth and students

in protest against the inhuman barbarities of the U.S. troops has been waged in Seoul and Taegu since June 6.

Waging the struggle, they shouted: "We are under the disadvantageous conditions of a weak, backward nation. But we can no longer tolerate the deprivation of man's minimum pride, we can't stand any longer the murder, lynching and outrages by the Americans which the whole world knows." (Seoul, June 8, 1962, *Hapdong*)

This was an eruption of the pent-up national resentment of the South Korean people who found it unable to endure any more the constant national humiliation and outrages by the U.S. troops as well as their sub-human treatment.

More, this is an expression of the indignation of the whole nation against all the consequences of the colonial predatory policy pursued by the U.S. imperialists since their occupation of South Korea.

Due to the very occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists, the Korean people, who enjoyed a harmonious life as a single nation like the brothers of one and the same family throughout their long history, have been suffering the misfortunes of territorial division and national split for 17 years.

The people in South Korea find themselves in the worst plight, which they can no longer endure.

Indeed, the South Korean people have everything trampled under the iron heels of the U.S. imperialist aggressive army. The honour of the nation, politics, economy, culture, beautiful manners and fine customs characteristic of our nation that have been handed down from our ancestors—all this has been trodden underfoot mercilessly, there is nothing left.

Only shocking social evils and all sorts of horrible diseases are rampant in South Korea.

Not content with this the U.S. imperialists are now recklessly engaging in the desperate machination to provoke another aggressive war in Korea.

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The aggressive acts perpetrated by the United States on Korea since 100 and more years ago show glaringly that the U.S. imperialists are the sworn enemy of the Korean people and the heinous foe of peace and mankind.

The root cause of all misfortunes and sufferings of the Korean people today lies in the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists.

All the facts confirm that as long as the U.S. army continues to stay in South Korea, the South Korean people cannot free themselves from the great misfortunes and sufferings of today nor Korea be unified by peaceful means and the hot-bed of war be eliminated in the Far East.

As a matter of fact, now there is no reason, no ground for the U.S. army to stay in South Korea any longer.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has repeatedly and strongly maintained that the U.S. army must withdraw from South Korea.

The U.S. authorities always talk about the non-existent "communist menace" from the North as a sole excuse for justifying the prolonged stationing of the U.S. army in South Korea.

However, "communist menace" from the North has never existed and does not exist. This is nothing but a deceptive artifice worked out by the U.S. imperialists in order to cover up their scheme to keep South Korea forever as their foothold for the fulfilment of their over-all aggressive plan designed to conquer the whole Korea, and further, the Asian continent.

As is already known, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, proceeding from the unanimous aspiration of the whole nation, has made consistent, sincere efforts to realize the peaceful unification of Korea.

It was none other than the United States which, lording it over South Korea as the ruler, obstinately hampered the realization of the unbiased, reasonable and peaceful proposals of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Today when a grave situation has been created in South Korea due to the U.S. imperialists' occupation, any further delay of the withdrawal of the U.S. army from South Korea can under no circumstances be tolerated.

To force the U.S. army to withdraw from South Korea is the most urgent demand of the Korean people today.

In order to solve this question, the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea held on June 20-21 once again proposed to the South Korean authorities that the U.S. army be made to withdraw from South Korea, the North and South Korean sides conclude

an agreement on refraining from the use of armed force against the other side, and that the North and South cut the numerical strength of their armed forces to 100,000 or less respectively on condition that the U.S. army is completely withdrawn from South Korea.

The Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea also proposed that the North and South Korean authorities conduct negotiations to discuss these questions and other pressing, national questions.

As for the unification of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea still adheres to the unshakable principle that the question should be solved peacefully without any outside interference by the Korean people themselves by way of holding free general elections throughout North and South Korea on a democratic basis.

However, considering that the South Korean authorities have not yet shown their understanding of this matter, the most recent Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea proposed to them to solve jointly, to begin with, the pressing national tasks, even though the question of the unification may be gradually solved later on as the two parties reach a closer understanding.

The reasonable proposal of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is of weighty significance not only in solving the immediate national tasks confronting the Korean people but also in preserving and consolidating peace in the Far East and the rest of the world, and has evoked widespread response at home and abroad.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is convinced that the just cause of the Korean people of putting an end to the aggression of the United States on Korea and making the U.S. army withdraw from South Korea will command active support of the governments of all countries and the peaceloving people the world over.

Korea belongs to the Koreans!

The U.S. imperialist aggressive army must withdraw from South Korea promptly.

The Korean people will solve their own problem by themselves peacefully and creditably when the U.S. army is withdrawn from South Korea.